

The Ypsilantian

EIGHTH YEAR.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1887.

NUMBER 389.

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GLIMPSES:

OF PLACES.

AND PEOPLE,

AND THINGS.

Extracts from Published Correspondence and Other Writings.

1861-1886.

BY GEO. C. SMITHE.

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The Ypsilantian.

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A GOOD YEAR FOR LAMBS.—Mr. Seymour Howard, of Canton, has had 51 lambs all but three of which are living, from 23 ewes. One had 4; four had 3 each—12; seventeen had 2 each—34; and one had 1. His herd is Southdown and was crossed with Cotswold. The case is very remarkable.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.—A bill of local importance, vacating the charter of the Detroit & Saline Plank Road Co. between Sheldon's and Saline, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and was approved by the Governor on the 10th. The bill abolishes all toll gates between Saline and a point seven miles east of Ypsilanti, and takes immediate effect.

MICHAEL CASEY DEPARTED.—There are few Ypsilantians, perhaps, who are not familiar with the name of Michael Casey. It is a name that is connected with more local anecdotes and humorous stories than that of any other past or present resident. He was an enthusiastic friend of Judge Joslyn, and it is said he would refuse to vote at any election at which the Judge was not a candidate. Michael died last Saturday night at Harrison, Mich., and was buried in the Catholic cemetery here Tuesday morning. He was about seventy years of age, and had been a resident of this city for almost fifty years.

BASE BALL.—The base ball game at the fair grounds yesterday afternoon, between the Ypsilanti and Wayne clubs, resulted in a defeat for the Ypsilantians, the score at the end of the ninth inning standing 18 to 15 in favor of Wayne. As indicated by the score, the game was not a brilliant one, the playing of both sides indicating need of practice and better discipline. At the beginning of the last inning the score stood 15 to 11 in Ypsilanti's favor, and they would have been easy winners had they not become too confident and consequently careless and reckless. The Ypsilanti boys will try to improve their record this afternoon, in their game with the Plymouth club.

AN UP-HILL FIGHT.—The series of Gospel temperance meetings inaugurated Sunday evening, June 5, under the management of Major Camp, of Canton, Ohio, closed last Sunday evening, the lack of interest and the very limited attendance given them during the week, making it seem best to bring them to a close. It was perhaps not the most opportune season for a moral suasion temperance effort, so many other matters of public interest demanding attention at this time; and it is possible, also, that the late prohibition campaign drew too heavily on the temperance sentiment and energy of the people of this city and vicinity to permit of sufficient enthusiasm being aroused to make a success of such a movement as was inaugurated under Major Camp. The meetings were not altogether unfruitful, many boys and young men signing the total abstinence pledge. Although it was an up hill fight from first to last, Major Camp worked faithfully and earnestly, and the future may disclose greater results from his labors here than now seem manifest.

A VISIT TO AN ANCESTOR'S GRAVE.—Walter Oakman Hume, a young banker of Belfast, Ireland, arrived in this city Friday last, in search of the grave of his uncle, Walter Oakman, his mother's brother, who was the first white man buried in this county. Walter Oakman was one of the settlers of Woodruff's Grove, coming here from Ireland in company with John Phillips, uncle of Thomas Phillips of this city, in 1824. He purchased the land since known as "the old Phillips farm," but did not live long to enjoy his new possessions, his death occurring in August of the year of his arrival. He was buried near the grove on what is now called the Fletcher farm, but about twenty years ago his remains were removed to Highland Cemetery, where they were visited by his nephew and namesake. Mr. Hume was returning to Ireland from a trip to Australia and the western states, and his visit here, as before stated, was that he might see the spot and country so directly connected with his family history. He was assisted in his investigations by Dr. Rexford, Mr. Thomas Phillips, Mr. John Boice, and other old residents.

A Short Sermon.

We would not advise any of our readers to indulge in tobacco in any form or manner, but to such as are determined to use it, we would say, use the very best that can be had. In order to be certain that you are doing so, you should purchase your tobacco supplies at Joe Manning's Union Block cigar and tobacco emporium.

Children's Day Observances.

Last Sunday, at the Presbyterian church, was wholly devoted to the children. In the morning the pastor gave an excellent sermon concerning the childhood and youth of Jesus, calling special attention to his explicit obedience to his parents and his tender care and solicitude for his mother. During these services several children received baptism. In the evening at 6:30 the children's services began, consisting of appropriate responsive exercises, singing, class recitations and a very interesting address by Prof. Barbour. Perhaps one of the most pleasing features of the evening was the recitation, "The Willing Mites," by Ruby Platt, Carrie Earl, Blanche Barnum, Artie Earl, and Willie and Lee Corey, six of the youngest members of the primary class.

Sunday Morning at the Methodist church the pastor gave a sermon on "Lessons of the Flowers." At five o'clock in the afternoon the regular Children's Day exercises were held, consisting of music, declamations and class exercises. The principal piece, entitled "The Auction," was participated in by seven young men, one of whom turned auctioneer and undertook to sell the 250,000,000 children in the world. Persons representing Fashion, Intemperance, Infidelity, Crime and Education each made bids, in which they made promises suitable to the objects represented, and at last Religion purchased them with "the precious blood of Christ which was shed for all mankind."

The Baptist church was beautifully decorated by Mrs. Frank Arnold and her class of young ladies. In the morning the pastor preached to the children from Matt. 7:12, the Golden Rule. At the close of the service each child was presented with a handsome souvenir. The exercises in the evening consisted of the rendering, by the children principally, of a program prepared by the Baptist Publication Society. The interesting and instructive exercises were appropriately closed by the baptism of five young girls, members of the Sunday school.

Mr. Fairfield's sermon at the Congregational church was addressed to the children, though its lessons for the older members of the congregation were easily drawn. The sermon was illustrated by a beautiful bouquet of daisies on one side of the pulpit, a cluster of ripe strawberries on the other and a homely worthless weed in the center, through the aid of which, beautiful, fruitful and worthless lives were well presented. In the evening the children took possession of the pulpit, and the lessons contained in their readings, recitations and songs were as interesting and entertaining as valuable.

Normal Commencement Program.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.
Junior Class Exercises, 2:30 p. m.
Closing Exercises of Conservatory of Music, 7:30 p. m.

SUNDAY, JUNE 26.
Meeting of Christian Association, 3:00 p. m.
Baccalaureate Address, at Baptist Church, 7:30 p. m.

MONDAY, JUNE 27.
Closing Exercises of Training School, 9:00 a. m.
Class Day Exercises, 2:30 p. m.
Alumni Meeting, 7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.
Commencement Exercises, 9:30 a. m.

High School Commencement.

Commencement exercises for the Class of '87 will be held in Union School Hall on Friday evening from 7 to 8 o'clock. As the seating capacity of the hall is limited, and as the exercises are of little interest to children, it is hoped that parents will be considerate of the rights of others, and so far as possible, leave the hall for grown people. Children unaccompanied by parents will not be admitted.

Centennial School Picnic.

FOR THE YPSILANTIAN:
The Many friends of Miss Mattie Quirk were pleasantly entertained at a picnic held at the school building in school district, number five, on Saturday last. The young people did well showing the numerous company present, the faithful efforts of a painstaking teacher. Some of the friends and parents were called upon to make remarks, among these were Messrs. F. A. Graves, A. B. Graves, P. Fullington and Miss Alzina Morton. Miss Morton's remarks were exceedingly fine, her words few, well chosen and right to the point. Mr. Fullington ended with a peculiar song, entitled Money, Matrimony, and Murder. It had its effect on one young man at least, for before it was ended, he was fast asleep. From the school house the children passed to amuse themselves with various games in the yard until the bell should ring, calling them to partake of a bounteous feast, prepared by the good mothers, and those who were not mothers, of the district. Thus passed a pleasant day, proving the truth of the motto, "All's well that ends well." May they all meet again when the "Great King" shall come to require at each hand "The deeds done while in the body." For by their fruits ye shall know them.

Our stock of cream and white light weight worsted dress goods is now complete. H. F. Glover.

Thirtieth Annual Meeting.

The Ypsilanti Home Association—Annual Election—Its Mission and Work During the Past Year.

The 30th annual meeting of the Ypsilanti Home Association was held in the Presbyterian church Tuesday afternoon. As is well known to most of our readers, the Home Association is composed of the most active charitable ladies of all the churches in the city. Their special mission is to seek out the worthy poor and distressed who do not present themselves as petitioners for public charity, and whose pride in many cases prevent them from making their needs and sufferings known. The Association does not confine itself entirely to such cases, however, but exercises a general supervision over the poor and needy of the city.

The Tuesday afternoon meeting was opened by devotional exercises, participated in by Dr. McCorkle, Rev. Mr. Fairfield and Rev. Mr. Springer. Rev. Mr. Cheney's necessary absence from the city prevented his attendance, and the non-representation of St. Luke's pulpit was also due to Rev. Mr. MacLean's absence. The business meeting followed, and officers for the coming year were elected, as follows:

President—Mrs. John Gilbert.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. I. M. Wood, Mrs. E. L. Hayes and Mrs. M. Platt.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Bellows, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. W. B. Clark, Mrs. Frank Smith, Mrs. E. M. Spencer, Mrs. C. McCormick, Mrs. LaRue, Mrs. T. C. Owen.

During the year just ended the Association has assisted 70 families, and disbursed \$243.10, in money and clothing.

A splendid supper, served at the conclusion of the annual meeting, has always been an enjoyable feature of the occasion, and this feature was not neglected Tuesday evening. Five long tables were spread in the basement of the church, and a pleasant hour was spent by the ladies and several invited gentlemen in the discussion of the banquet provided.

Agreed to Disagree.

The Aldermanic Excursions Ended and Fun in the Council Room Begun.

The electric light excursions of the City Council closed with a visit to Fort Wayne last week, Aldermen Folmore, Goldsmith, Neat, Roys, Boyce, Kirk and Deubel, accompanied by T. Neat, Marshal Cremer and City Clerk Joslyn, making up the party. Their visit was made by invitation of the Fort Wayne Light Company.

At the Monday evening meeting of the Council, the electric light question was the only matter considered, but it proved too much for one evening, and its settlement was postponed until the next regular meeting, with the possibility in favor of its not then being satisfactorily disposed of. Bids for furnishing fifty lights, in accordance with the terms and stipulations as recently published in the official proceedings of the Council, were announced as follows:

Thompson & Houston, of Boston, \$13,162.
American Electric Light Co., New York, 12,665.
Detroit Tower Co., Detroit, 11,150.
Brush Electric Light Co., Cleveland, 10,385.
Jenney Electric Light Co., Indianapolis, 10,875.
Fort Wayne Light Co., Ft. Wayne, 9,600.
Western Electric Light Co., Chicago, 9,425.

A motion that the Council go into a committee of the whole to consider the bids presented, was defeated by a tie vote, and the same vote defeated a motion to adjourn. A motion to take a short recess was carried, but the status of affairs was not disturbed by the recess, five aldermen still refusing to consider the electric light bids, and after voting down a motion to adjourn to meet the following evening, a motion to meet the next Monday evening was carried.

The Aldermen who refused to consider the bids presented Monday evening, excuse their action by alleging that the bids were opened on Sunday by the committee appointed to receive them, and not in the presence of the Council, as is customary.

There has been sharper competition among the electric light companies of the country to secure the contract for lighting this city than has ever been before developed, we have been informed by an agent of one of the companies represented, and there is no danger that an extravagant price will be paid for the plant, no matter to whom the contract may be given.

Died.
Miss Mary Phillips, sister of Thomas Phillips, of this city, died at the old family residence, in Van Buren township, last Sunday afternoon, and was buried Tuesday. She was about seventy years of age.

Chester Parsons, of Saline township, who had been a resident of this county for more than 60 years, died last week, aged 88 years.

Household Furniture Sale.

The household furniture of Mr. B. Tibbals, corner of Washington and Pearl streets, consisting of Stoves and Stove furniture, Beds and Bedding, and the many necessary and ornamental articles of furniture, will be sold at auction sale, at one o'clock, next Saturday, June 18. This opportunity to secure what you may need in furniture at your own price should not be neglected.

House Moving and Repairing.
Joseph Hitting will contract for moving houses or barns. He makes a specialty of the moving business, at same time making repairs if desired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices low. Refers by permission to John Hunter, Ralph Rice, Walter Hewitt and Homer Briggs.

Glover will display during the present and next week in wash dress. Koechlin, French Satines reduced to 30 cts per yard. Crinkled Seersuckers, 12 cts per yard. Scotch Zephyrs, warranted fast colors, 25c per yard.

Empire State and Early Ohio Seed Potatoes for sale at the old flour and feed store Congress St. south side.

P. H. DEVOE.

The Arbiters of Michigan.

Their Annual State Convention Now in Session Here—Charley Whitman's Forensic Flight—Business Matters—Election of Officers.

If the delegates and visitors to the annual state convention of the Arbitrator Bund of Michigan, now in session in this city, are not making their visit a most enjoyable one then indeed are appearances deceptive and all indications misleading. About one hundred and fifty delegates and nearly three hundred visitors are in attendance, and the first purpose of both delegates and visitors seems to be to have a good time.

The exercises of Tuesday, the first day of the convention, were opened with a grand parade, headed by the Great Western Band of Detroit, and including in its ranks the Manchester Band, the Ypsilanti Arbitrator society, and the delegates and visitors then in the city. A formal address of welcome to the delegates and visitors was delivered by Mayor Cornwell, Tuesday afternoon.

The exercises at Arbitrator Hall Tuesday evening consisted of a concert by the Great Western Band, assisted by Misses Paulina and Marie Kicherer, vocalists, and a short address by C. R. Whitman. The music by the band was much enjoyed, popular airs comprising the principal part of the program. The vocal duets by the Misses Kicherer, given in German, were received with the most enthusiastic applause.

But the exquisite strains of the band and the sweet singing by the young ladies, were quickly driven from the ear and mind by the melodious flow of Charley Whitman's eloquence. He opened with a florid compliment to the musicians that had just preceded him, referring to them as worthy representatives of the land that had given to the world a Beethoven, a Handel, a Mozart and Bach, or something of that kind. He soared to the heights of poetic imagination, and carried with him Germany and the Germans until the latter must have grown dizzy through contact with the rarefied atmosphere so far above the prosaic, realistic world. It was a splendid speech for the occasion and it was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval.

Wednesday forenoon was entirely given up to social enjoyment at Arbitrator grove.

In the afternoon the reports of the treasurer and financial committee were rendered. The total amount of the assessments and collections during the past year, was \$38,808.08, and the total amount paid out in death benefits, expenses, etc., \$27,120.66, leaving a balance of \$11,687.42 in the hands of the treasurer. In addition to this surplus there was reported assessments unpaid to the amount of \$294.90, which when collected would place the total surplus at \$11,982.32.

Saginaw City was chosen as the place for holding the next meeting, the date to be named by the trustees. The election of officers will occur this forenoon. There is no probability that any change will be made in the present list of officers, which is made up as follows:

President—Chas. E. Brenner, Saginaw City.
Vice President—Joseph Underhill, Grand Rapids.
Recording Secretary—T. Lingershausen, Mt. Clemens.
Corresponding Secretary—Fritz Krause, Bay City.
Treasurer—Otto Ehling, Kalamazoo.
Trustees—Fred Lundin, East Saginaw; H. Newman, Ludington; Joseph Hader, Battle Creek; William Thielemann, Grand Haven.

The delegates and visitors are all very enthusiastic over the cordial treatment they have received from their Ypsilanti brethren, and will return home with very pleasant memories of their sojourn here.

Tom Moore vs. Joe Manning.

When Tom Moore made the assertion that there was "nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream," he would have made an exception in favor of the delicious line of fresh French candies kept by Joe Manning, in the west end of Union block, had he been familiar with the facts in the case. We have given the young dream a fair trial and have sampled the candies, and unhesitatingly pronounce in favor of the superior sweetness of the latter.

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P. H. DEVOE.

Personal.

Mrs. T. W. MacLean has returned home.

Joe Sanders is spending the week at Grand Rapids.

Norvel Hawkins is visiting with his parents and sister here this week.

Mrs. S. D. Breed, of Ann Arbor, is visiting here this week, the guest of Mrs. N. Higley.

Mrs. Beckley of Elkhart, Ind., is visiting here, the guest of Mrs. Eliza Wells.

Mrs. Will Conklin, better known here as Miss Ida Wheeler, is visiting with her parents at her old home on River street. She will spend several weeks here.

Miss Jennie Kenny of Detroit is visiting here with her sister, Mrs. John Thorp.

Miss Laura McKinstry, of San Francisco, daughter of Judge McKinstry of the Supreme Court of California, who was a well-known Ypsilanti boy many years ago, was visiting here last week, the guest of her cousin, Miss Annie Van Cleave.

Harry Sayles concluded his evangelistic labors at Menominee last week and returned to his home here. Mr. Sayles is fully convinced that Menominee will be one of the last towns in the country to surrender to millennium influences.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Francis returned last week, after an extended sojourn in New York, and have again taken up their residence here.

W. H. Hawkins has been dangerously ill during the past week, with inflammation of the kidneys, but is reported much better this morning.

Mrs. Julia A. Gardner and Mrs. Ellen J. Whitman leave to-morrow evening for Jefferson, Wis., where they will visit with their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Gardner.

Mrs. Bromley, of Canada, a relative of Harvey Davis, was quite seriously injured, by jumping from a train before it had stopped, at the depot here one evening last week.

Conrad Fay, a delegate to the Arbitrator convention from East Saginaw, was employed in this city as a tailor thirty-eight years ago. He is now Police Justice at Saginaw, an office he has held for several years.

Matthew Seeger of Saline, Republican candidate for the legislature from this legislative district last fall, attended the Arbitrator convention as a visitor.

Messrs. John Terns and George Whitmore have been very active and persistent in providing for the accommodation and comfort of their Arbitrator guests. We are indebted to them for information and other courtesies.

James Bradley, of Minneapolis, Minn., eldest son of William Bradley of this city, was married to Miss Emma Hill of New York, May 26, and they have taken up their residence in Minneapolis.

Cards have been received by friends of Dr. L. M. James in this city, inviting them to be present on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Eva N. Halleck, of Ann Arbor, at the residence of the bride's mother, South State street, at 8:30 next Wednesday morning, June 21.

Mrs. Bissell, who as Miss Lottie Evans was a student at the Normal a few years ago, is visiting with Mrs. Wyatt and daughter, and other friends, here. Her husband, the Rev. F. A. Bissell, has just resigned the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Mt. Pleasant, Mich., and will seek a location in the west, hoping that will benefit his wife's health. Mr. Bissell's father has been a missionary in India for many years, and several of his children have been sent to this country for education, some of whom have returned to the work in India, and one, an elder brother of F. A. Bissell, is in missionary work in the Sandwich Islands. He went there after his rejection last year by the American Board because of his belief in a possible probation for benighted heathens in a future state—the theological question which has since provoked so much contention in congregational circles and been a subject of debate in two national representative bodies.

Watson Snyder returned home last Saturday evening, after an absence of five weeks, which time was all spent in superintending the putting in of water pipes and making other improvements on the Michigan Methodist camp grounds, now being widely advertised as the Bay View Assembly Grounds.

Mr. Snyder's weeks of hard work were given for the good of the cause, without pay, as is the good work he is constantly doing in some way for the uplifting and development of his fellowmen. He informs us that new buildings are going up all over the grounds, a new hotel is being erected, a Chautauqua building is going up, and a double-track has been built from Petoskey to the grounds. From the improvements and additions being made to the grounds it can be inferred that the greater part of Michigan's population are expected report there for enjoyment at some time during the summer. Mr. Snyder returns to Bay View next Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Geo. McEleheran, Mrs. John Wilson and Clark Wortley, Jr.

Lace flouncings in black, cream and eoru ranging in price from 50 cents to \$4.50 per yard, at Glover's.

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P. H. DEVOE.

PROF. GRAY of Harvard College and Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal, have received honorary degrees from Cambridge University.

THE unprecedented amount of railroad building now going on is proof that Americans have confidence in the future of the country.

THE Florida Legislature adjourned leaving over 100 bills for Governor Perry's signature, in addition to the 114 already signed by him.

THE Grand Army of the Republic at St. Louis has finally decided that it had nothing to do with inviting the President to visit that city.

A NEW YORK firm has bought 2,000 walnut trees in Lee, Scott, and Wise counties in Virginia, near the Kentucky line, for \$12 each, paying \$25,000.

THE death of William A. Wheeler leaves but one man living who ever held the Vice Presidency of the United States. That man is Hannibal Hamlin.

THE outlook for cotton in the Memphis district, embracing West Tennessee, north Mississippi, north Arkansas, and north Alabama, is very promising.

THE Drummers' Association of Western and Eastern firms has decided to make a test in the courts of Texas against the present law of the State regarding the drummer tax.

TAKING earthquakes, political plots, church fires, and discoveries of lost gold and silver mines all together, Mexico just now is furnishing the world some highly picturesque and exciting news.

ABOUT \$17,000,000 of the called 3 per cent. bonds still outstanding are held by national banks as security for circulation. Comptroller Trenchard believes these will all be replaced by other bonds by Sept. 1.

AN OLD merchant says that the money expended in labor to keep a brass sign properly secured could be much more profitably invested in newspaper advertising. He does not believe in brass ornaments of any kind.

IT is reported that hidden treasure to the value of \$95,000,000 has been discovered in the palace of a deceased vizir at Rabat, Morocco. The Sultan, it is said, has confiscated the treasure and is having it conveyed to the imperial coffers.

THE annual report of the Pennsylvania company operating the Fort Wayne, Pan Handle, and other lines of the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburgh shows an increase of revenue for 1886 over the preceding year of \$3,263,322.23.

COL. FRED GRANT has evidently inherited the general's fondness for the weed, for a cigar is perpetually in his mouth. He is said to be as inveterate a cigar smoker as his father, besides having many other traits similar to his. (Boston Herald.)

A DECISION rendered by the Missouri Supreme Court in effect makes the Iron Mountain Railway independent of local legislation at St. Louis, and gives it right of way through all the streets of that city that it may desire to use for extensions.

AN OPTICIAN attributes the increasing demand for eye-glasses in this country to the use of tobacco, especially cigarette smoking. He says the smoke of tobacco is bad enough, but there is something in the cigarette paper which is injurious to the eyesight.

THE New York Episcopalians have started a movement for the erection of a magnificent cathedral in that city, to cost about \$6,000,000, which, if built according to the proposed plans, will be the largest and most imposing structure of its class on this continent.

THOMAS county, Kansas, is named after General Thomas, and all the townships in the county are named after soldiers of the Eighth Kansas Regiment who were killed in the battle of Chickamauga. That part of Kansas should be especially attractive to the "boys in blue."

IT is proposed to reorganize the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, the main feature of the plan being the issue of \$50,000,000 general mortgage five per cent. bonds, which will be sufficient to cancel the present indebtedness and leave a handsome margin for necessary improvements.

FLORIDA has no State Board of Health, and it will require prompt action on the part of the United States authorities to prevent the spread of yellow fever, epidemic at Key West. The Postoffice Department has ordered the fumigation of the mails at Tampa and other points connecting with the infected port.

A YOUNG lady said at the recent meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Savannah: "Chivalry, which has fled from all other quarters, has taken refuge in the newspaper offices." It is unnecessary to state that this young lady is the prettiest and brightest representative of her sex in Georgia. (Nashville Union.)

THE wheat crop of Ohio is estimated by the State Board of Agriculture at 304,000 bushels, a shortage of 6,270,000 bushels as compared with the average of the past seven years. The prospects of oats and meadows have been improved by the recent rains. The wheat crop of California will fall considerably below that of last year.

THE biggest menace to Russia's foes which has been developed in the past few months is the scheme by which the Rothschilds become creditors of a borrower. Russia has had poor success as a borrower recently, but with such aid as this billion-dollar family is reported as about to give, it will soon be fairly well provided.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Latest Intelligence From All Parts of the World.

FIRE RECORD.

A fire at Muncie, Ind., destroyed a head-fitting factory. Loss, \$3,000.

A grain elevator at Meriden, Ill., was burned. Loss, \$2,000.

The residence of James Edwards, near Winnipeg, was destroyed by fire, three of his children being burned to death.

The Hotel Richelieu, Chicago, was damaged by fire to the extent of about \$5,000 on Sunday night.

The Canada Chemical manufacturing company's works at London, were burned Sunday night. Loss, \$45,000; partially insured.

The establishments of the Messrs. Priest, clothing, the New England Organ Company at Belfort, Maine, were burned. Loss, \$20,000.

The Havemeyer sugar refinery, Long Island, New York, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$1,000,000.

The Kane county, Illinois, poor house was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$15,000.

A \$15,000 fire occurred at Fordyce, Arkansas, destroying mills and lumber.

The Kewanee Manufacturing Company's works, at Kewanee, Ill., were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$10,000.

Two brothers named Malosh say they were hired to fire the Dixon Block at Kokomo, Ind., which was burned to the ground January last. They implicate several prominent business men.

A fire at Cincinnati destroyed Fred J. Meyer's Manufacturing Company. Loss, \$40,000.

The First National Bank building, a five-story iron structure, Pittsburgh, Pa., the upper floors of which were occupied by the main office of the Western Union Telegraph company as an operating department and battery-room, was partially destroyed by fire Friday morning.

An explosion of gasoline at Chattanooga, Tenn., caused a \$6,000 fire.

The stone flooring mill at Shopiere, Wis., was burned. Loss \$14,000.

A fire at Louisville, Ky., caused a loss of \$15,000.

The residence of Mrs. De Long at Marion, Ind., was burned. Loss \$2,500.

A fire occurred in the Revere House Chicago on Thursday morning. Not much damage was done.

The Quincy Rock House and the Drum House at Houghton, Mich., were struck by lightning and totally destroyed. Loss, \$60,000; insurance unknown.

On the island at Buffalo, N. Y., Wednesday night, fire destroyed C. W. Player's planing mill, the iron shops of the Union Dry Dock Company, Mills & Co.'s dry dock and buildings, J. W. Austin's saw factory, and over one million feet of lumber owned by various firms. The total loss is about \$100,000, with \$75,000 insurance.

The dwelling of A. Brown at Bedford, Ontario, was burned. Four children, all under 10 years of age, perished in the flames. The parents with a baby barely escaped with their lives.

At Hancock, Mich., two large buildings of the Quincy Mine were burned. The loss is estimated at from \$60,000 to \$80,000, with insurance at a quarter of the loss. North & Son's store was damaged by fire and water to the extent of several thousand dollars.

CASUALTIES.

Miss Mary E. Hill, a student in the freshman class in Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., fell Sunday afternoon from the path leading along the edge of Coscadilla gorge to the bottom, a distance of sixty feet. She was so severely injured that she died.

A train on the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Road was derailed, and Charles Weidman, engineer, Merritt Corbett and George Sanford, firemen, were severely injured.

An artesian well at Groton, W. T., broke through the earth a hundred yards from the natural outlet and flooded the district. A large fissure has been made in the earth, running under the Episcopal Church, and is feared the building will fall.

The fast train on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne road collided with a freight train at Columbiana, Ohio. The engineer was badly hurt and the passengers much scared and shaken up.

An accommodation train on the St. Louis & Hannibal road was derailed near Frankfort, Mo. A lady named Dickinson, from New London, was probably fatally injured. Another lady had an arm broken. Conductor W. C. Richardson had a leg crushed. Brakeman Mallery had his collar-bone broken. No cause is assigned for the accident.

Jacob Wolf, proprietor of an extensive barrel factory at Cleveland, Ohio, failed, Wednesday. The assets are estimated at \$40,000, and liabilities at \$60,000.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

A number of prominent citizens of Erie, Pa., have been arrested for violating the pension laws.

Will Guess shot and killed Miss Irene Fann, a Chattanooga (Tenn.) school-teacher, because she whipped his little sister, and fled.

A farm laborer named Braden was killed at Williamstown, Ky., by young De Jarrette, because he refused to drink with De Jarrette.

John J. Kelly, serving a term for murder, has brought three suits at Cincinnati against the Enquirer, each for \$20,000 damages, for libel, alleging that the latter paper charged him with crimes he did not commit.

At Philadelphia, Robert G. Hall, poet and actor, murdered his paramour, Mrs. Lillian Rivers, and then cut his own throat. The woman was the wife of an actor known to the profession as James Reynolds, who attempted to kill her April 19, and then shot himself, but recently recovered.

At Cleveland, Ohio, Assistant City Clerk Corbett has been arrested, charged with forgery. He is prominent in the Knights of Labor, is editor of a paper, and something of a politician.

Dispatches from Nogales, Arizona, say that the Indians are threatening trouble. A number of persons have been killed. Troops have been sent after the marauders.

2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th inst., Mob Meadows, an old citizen of Christian county, was shot and instantly killed by an unknown assassin crested in the woods.

INDUSTRIAL.

The coke strike being settled in Pennsylvania, the Chicago Rolling Mill Company has announced that it will recommence work.

Another great lock-out was begun by the carpenters in Chicago on Monday. The bosses insist that the men work nine hours, while the workmen declare they will work but eight, and hence the lock-out.

The trades and labor assembly of St. Paul, which embraces all the building trades except stonemasons, has ordered a general strike Wednesday the 15th inst., unless the demands of the striking carpenters are conceded.

A weekly review of business shows an improvement both in crop reports and the financial situation, and says that but for the labor troubles and excessive speculation the outlook would be entirely satisfactory. Money is in good supply at all points, and collections fair and improving. The business failures in the United States and Canada for the seven days numbered 173, against 200 during the corresponding period of last year.

Owing to the coke famine caused by the strikers in the East, the blast furnaces and steel mill of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, at South Chicago, were shut down Thursday night, throwing 1,300 men out of work.

The Manufacturers' association of brass and iron, steam, gas, and water work held a meeting at Cleveland, O. Prices were regulated for the coming season, and voted to meet at St. Louis, Dec. 9.

Colored men are to be admitted to the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, from which they have hitherto been excluded.

The Master Builders of New York are reported as about to demand the protection of non-union men.

Official report has been made to the executive board of the Knights of Labor declaring the strike in the coke region illegal, recommending that the knights return to work, and sustaining the award of the umpire.

WASHINGTON.

The Washington weather-crop bulletin says: Over all agricultural districts the weather of the week ending the 12th inst., has apparently been favorable for the important crops, the marked deficiency of temperature occurring in local sections being of secondary importance as regards the staples.

The Treasurer's report, at Washington, D. C., shows that the total coin and currency circulation May 31 was \$1,297,256,563, an increase of \$58,566,545 over a year ago.

The National Pension Committee of the G. A. R. has prepared a new bill to take the place of the one vetoed by President Cleveland for the relief of the disabled and suffering veterans of the late war.

The Treasury Department at Washington has decided that foreign pig-iron used as ballast is liable to duty if landed in the United States for the purpose of being sold.

An order has been issued by the War Department, at Washington, directing the dismissal "without character" of W. H. Green, the only colored man ever admitted to the signal service. His appointment two years ago and assignment to duty at Pensacola caused a stir. The sergeant in charge refused to receive him and was reduced to the ranks.

The National rifles at Washington, D. C., have decided to decline the invitation tendered by the Louisville legion to visit Louisville. They decided, however, to go on to Chicago in November to attend the drill to be held there.

POLITICAL.

A special from Boston states that Mr. Powderly has declared that he will not be the candidate of the labor party or any other party for the presidency.

Mr. Manning, who has just returned Europe, referring to the next presidential campaign said, "I can sum it up in a very few words. I consider Mr. Cleveland the winning card in the political game."

Ex-Governor Gilbert A. Pierce has been elected President of the North Dakota University at Grand Forks.

The Republican Legislators of New Hampshire Thursday nominated William E. Chandler for United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Pike.

In the Massachusetts Legislature Wednesday the constitutional prohibition amendment was defeated by a vote of 139 to 74.

It is claimed that the supporters of ex-Senator Rollins, who has withdrawn from the Senate contest in New Hampshire, will go to ex-Secretary Chandler.

The Executive Committee of the New York Prohibition party met at Albany, and decided to hold the Prohibition State Convention at Syracuse, August 25 and 26.

GENERAL.

The queen of England, in order to invest the jubilee ceremony in Westminster abbey with greater pomp, consents to assume the state robes and to be surrounded with all the insignia of sovereignty after entering the abbey. Eight thousand troops will line the route to the abbey besides a guard of honor of 600 persons.

Something approaching a panic took place in the New York coffee market, and prices dropped nearly 3 cents a pound in three days.

Secretary-Treasurer Pascoe, of the Typographical Convention at Buffalo, N. Y., is said to be a defector.

The governor of Colorado revoked the quarantine against cattle from Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Near St. Joseph, Ind., on Sunday morning, an aerolite supposed to weigh two tons fell and buried itself in the earth. It crushed a great tree to splinters in the neighborhood.

The town of Trenton, Mo., has a curse in the way of poisonous flies, which is creating much suffering among human beings.

Bishop Stevens, of Philadelphia, died on Saturday, aged 72 years.

At San Antonio, Texas, Friday, the Mayor, Chief of Police, an ex-arderman,

Bank, and four other prominent citizens, were arrested on a United States warrant, charged with breaking up a Prohibition meeting.

From a hundred stations in Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota and Dakota come reports showing the corn to be 20 per cent. ahead of last year.

The trial of the case of the Texas & Pacific railway company vs. B. H. Epperson at Jefferson, Texas, resulted in a victory for the railroad, by which it acquires many valuable tracts of land.

The Grant Monument Association of New York has called for designs for a monument or memorial building to be erected upon the site of Gen. Grant's tomb, the structure to be of granite, marble, bronze, or other suitable material, singly or in combination.

The officers of the American Bankers association have decided to hold the convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 12 and 13. Sixty-four cadets graduated at West Point.

The President of the Board of Health of Texas threatens to quarantine against New Orleans if the latter city does not increase from five to ten days its quarantine of vessels arriving from Key West or other infected ports.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of New York, upon report of a special committee, have forfeited the warrant of Prudence Lodge, which recently admitted to membership Jerry Dunn, Tom Gould, and six other disreputables.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Harrisburg Aug. 17.

Major John H. Ewing, uncle of the Hon. James G. Blaine, died at his residence at Washington, Pa., Thursday afternoon, aged 90.

Charles D. Keep, editor of the Wall Street News, died Thursday morning at Long Branch.

A cloud burst over Monticello, Pa., flooding the streets and cellars, and doing damage estimated at \$100,000. Many persons took refuge on the roofs of their dwellings.

The Pittsburg & Western road was sold by the United States marshal at Pittsburg under order of court for \$1,000,000. It was purchased by parties interested in the reorganization scheme.

Dan Rice, the veteran clown and showman was united in marriage to Mrs. M. C. Robinson, of Hallettsville, Texas, on Wednesday.

The Kentucky distillers agreed at Louisville to a cessation of the production of whisky until Oct. 1, 1888.

The Indians held a council at Enfaula, Indian Territory. Representatives from eighteen tribes were present and they prepared a memorial to the President on the land question. Among the tribes were the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws, Saos, Foxes, and Osages.

Edward Hanlan and J. A. St. John, representing J. G. Gaudaur, made a match for \$1,000 a day and the championship of America, to be rowed at Pullman, July 23.

Marvin Hughitt has been elected President of the Chicago & Northwestern Road, vice Albert Keep, resigned.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the American Medical Association convened in Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday.

The management of the Northern Pacific R. R. has issued an order to the effect that no employee along its lines may hold any public office.

The Anti-saloon men held a mammoth mass meeting in Cooper's Institute at New York, on Tuesday night.

Collector Saltonstall fined the Canard steamship company \$1,000 at Boston for permitting an insane Irish woman to land from the steamer Cephalonia after the alien commissioners had warned the officers of the ship to detain her.

The fifth National Convention of the Chiefs and Commissioners of Bureaus of Labor Statistics was held near Lake Monona, Wis. The attendance was large. Carroll D. Wright, of Boston, was elected President.

Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, Mrs. Blaine and their two daughters, sailed for Europe on the steamer Ems from New York on Wednesday. Hon. Wm. O'Brien sailed for Ireland on the Adriatic, same day.

It is said the first change made in the operating staff of the Vandalia R. R. will be the appointment of C. H. Rockwell as General Passenger Agent.

FOREIGN.

Emperor William's illness has assumed a serious aspect.

Several shocks of earthquake have occurred at Vernonia in Turkestan. The town was almost entirely destroyed. One hundred and twenty persons were killed and 125 injured.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, says: "The czar is incensed at the tone adopted by the Russian press in regard to his foreign policy. He has aimed at maintaining peace, and his policy emphasizes the tradition of amity between Russia and Germany."

Fifty miners were killed by a fire-damp explosion in a Westphalia (Germany) coal shaft.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.
BEETES—Choice to Prime 4.10 @ 4.45
Good Shipping 3.90 @ 4.30
Common 2.75 @ 4.20
HOGS—Shipping Grades 4.25 @ 5.05
FLOUR—Extra Spring 4.25 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring 87 1/2 @ 88 1/2
CORN—No. 2 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
OATS—No. 2 20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
POTATOES—New, per cwt. 90 @ 1.50
BUTTER—Choice Cream 16 @ 16 1/2
Fine Dairy 13 @ 13 1/2
CHEESE—Full Cream Chd 8 @ 8 1/2
Full Cream, new 8 @ 8 1/2
EGGS—Fresh 10 @ 10 1/2
POKE—Mess 23.00 @ 23.50
NEW YORK.
BEETES 4.50 @ 5.20
HOGS 5.30 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red 87 @ 88 1/2
CORN—No. 2 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
OATS—No. 2 20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
POKE—New Mess 15.50 @ 15.75
ST. LOUIS.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red 88 @ 88 1/2
CORN—Mixed 37 @ 37 1/2
OATS—Mixed 27 @ 27 1/2
POKE—New Mess 1.00 @ 15.00
CINCINNATI.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red 87 @ 87 1/2
CORN—No. 2 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
OATS—No. 2 20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
POKE—Mess 15.00 @ 15.00
HOGS 4.50 @ 5.00
DETROIT.
WHEAT—No. 1 White 88 1/2 @ 89 1/2
Michigan Red 87 1/2 @ 88 1/2
CORN—No. 2 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
OATS—No. 2 20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
POKE—No. 2 White 32 1/2 @ 32 1/2

A CLOUD BURST.

Nanticoke, Pa., Deluged—People Take Refuge on Roofs—\$100,000 Damage in a Few Minutes.

On the 9th inst., the town of Nanticoke, Pa., in the mining region near Wilkesbarre, was almost overwhelmed by a cloud burst, which in forty minutes covered the whole place with water from one to three feet deep.

The sewer on the main street was entirely inadequate to carry off the water, and it burst. The river of water then made its way through the cellars of the business houses along the street, soon overflowing them and compelling the people on the top floors to flee for their lives. The women and children were in the arms of men, and in the drenching rain, which had not yet ceased to fall, they were carried across the street and up the hill on Prospect street to higher grounds.

The maddened waters soon made channels for itself and rushing through Arch street it partly emptied itself in No. 1 slope of the Susquehanna Coal Company.

The miners who were at work were terror-stricken. They thought the bottom of the Susquehanna river had fallen in and that it would only be a question of time when they would be caught in the rush and drowned. The signal was given for the men to run for life, and throwing down their tools a rush was made for the opening. All escaped.

In the deluge the foundation wall of Evan Morris' house was washed away, and the dwelling went down. The only person in the house at the time was Mr. Morris, who is totally blind from an accident in this mine. When the house toppled over the stove upset and set fire to the place. The old man's cries attracted the attention of neighbors, and the fire-alarm was rung. This added still more consternation to the terror-stricken people.

The water continued to dash down on the earth, but this did not deter two or three brave men from going to Morris' rescue and taking him out of the house. He sustained injuries which, it is believed, will result in death.

The water filled into the boiler houses of the Susquehanna Coal Company, quenching the fires and suspending all work in the mine. Thirty tenement houses near by were entirely surrounded by water before the occupants were aware of it. When they realized their condition they got on the tops of houses and were rescued later by a number of men in boats. The water did not cease to do damage until it reached the Susquehanna river, a half mile distant, and when it began to pour into the big stream the pressure in the streets was somewhat relieved.

The telegraph operator at the Pennsylvania depot noticed that the main track was blocked by a pile of about one hundred yards from the depot, and right on a curve. The fast train for Philadelphia was about due, and grasping a handkerchief, the operator ran up the track, fearless and hatless, and stopped the train just as it was rounding the curve. The engineer reversed the locomotive so suddenly that the passengers were thrown out of their seats. The water had washed out the road-bed for 150 yards, and the bare ties were hanging to the rails. The loss to property will be over \$100,000. The people say the water came down not in drops, but in heavy mass. It lasted for one hour and forty-five minutes.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Iron Mountain R. R. has the Right of Way all Through St. Louis.

A decision rendered on the 7th inst., by the Supreme Court of Missouri in the case in which the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co., appeared as respondent and the city of St. Louis as appellant, makes the railway company independent of local legislation and gives it the right of way through all the streets of that city for its tracks which it wishes. The decision of the supreme court was rendered by Judge Black, who, in reviewing the case, says:

By the charter of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and the special act therein mentioned (laws of 1851, page 479; laws of 1857, page 271) it is provided: The company shall have full power to build said road along or across any state or county road, or the streets or wharves of any city, town, or village, whether corporate or otherwise. But before such rights shall vest in said company they shall apply to the county court of the proper county for such right, and having filed in the office of the recorder a plat of said road, and the manner in which it is to cross said roads or streets or other public way, and if the county court is satisfied that no great injury will be done to the public, they may, by an order of such court, give the right of way to said company to use the same for that purpose. The county court, in granting the way over the streets under the special charter provisions before quoted, acted as the agent of the state in the management of the public highways. The right to grant the prayer of the corporation rests in the administrative discretion of the court. The circuit court is powerless to this discretion, for no such power is given by the law. If this special charter provision is not available to the present corporation, then the order is a nullity and may be treated collaterally. Whether available or not, the act of the county court is one from which the law has given no appeal. The order dismissing the appeal is therefore affirmed, on the ground, that the order is one from which no appeal will lie.

INSANE PAUPER IMPORTATION.

The Cuxard Company Heavily Fined.

An important and interesting case was heard on the 8th inst. in Boston, Mass., at the custom-house before Collector Saltonstall. The respondent was the Cunard Steamship Company, and the charge entered was that of violating the statutes in regard to the landing at American ports of passengers who are in no condition to care for themselves. The steamship Cephalonia, arrived at Boston June 3, brought among its passengers a woman, who bore every trace of insanity, although not of a violent type. In making an investigation of the condition of the passengers this woman came under the observation of S. C. Wrightington, Superintendent of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, and having supervision of the local affairs of emigration of Massachusetts, and Mr. Colcord, of the Alien Commission. They considered her wholly

THE CAMP FIRE.

A REMINISCENCE OF 1861.

Several years subsequent to the late war the writer chanced to be in a savings bank, and there were many persons withdrawing money. Among them was a sturdy, bright looking man of middle age, rather roughly clad, who had just written his name on the payment book. An elderly lady, elegantly dressed and great refinement of manner, standing by his side observed the signature, and immediately turning to the man said to him: "Pardon me, sir, that is the same name of the brave man who made a dive into the stream at Baltimore and found the missing rail that enabled the train to move on with the troops?" "Yes, madam," he replied blushing, but with evident pride, "I am the man that did it." "Let me take your hand, please," said the lady, "and thank you, and congratulate you. Your name will be perpetuated always, and with your noble act recorded in history, I esteem it an honor to have met you." "It was an easy thing to do," said the member of the 6th Massachusetts Regiment. "Yes, very true," said the lady; "but few know how and when to do it." I thank you for your kind words," said the soldier, prouder than ever of his exploit, as he took his departure. The next signature on the book was written Mrs. Robert S. Rantoul, and as she laid aside her pen she said, "I am delighted to have the privilege of writing my name next to his."—Lynn (Mass.) Bee.

RED MEN IN COUNCIL.

Representatives from Eighteen Tribes Discuss the Land Question.

A delegate council representing eighteen tribes of Indians convened at Enfaula, Indian Territory, on the 8th inst. Hon. S. H. Burge, president of the Council made the opening address. He spoke at length on the necessity and advantages of education and drew many comparisons between the five civilized tribes and the Western brethren, calling attention to the differences in their mode of living, their dress, etc., and urging the Western tribes to educate their children, to teach them to farm, to teach them religion and to set the example by the older ones adopting the garb of civilized Indians, by having good schools and churches and giving them close attention. He hoped the Western tribes would not sell their lands. The United States Government had enacted a law to allot their lands in severalty. He believed the law would be enforced, but when it is put into effect he wanted the Indians to keep the land allotted to them, and never sell it. All the civilized tribes and all true people sympathize with the Western Indians in their present trouble, but they must be men and go to work to provide for their children. He urged them to cope with the advancing whites. He was followed by Hon. C. A. Burges, of the Chickasaws, and George Sanders, of the Cherokees. The committee of ten appointed to draft a memorial to the President made a report which was adopted. In substance it is as follows:

With many misgivings they assume that the United States Government intends to give the Indians the benefit of civilization without depriving them of rights. Having lived under the policy, they claim to be fair judges of its utility. They do not wish to antagonize any policy of the government but to contribute to its effects. But they make an earnest appeal in behalf of civilized and wild tribes of the territory against the act providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians. It will be a detriment to their interests, as it will in the near future entail all of the Indians and tribes of the territory in one catastrophe, the enrichment of the land monopolists from whom even those with the civilized machinery of justice seem powerless to secure their

The Upsilon.
THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1887.

IN Massachusetts a prohibition amendment recently passed the Senate or Council, and received a large majority in the House, but failed to rally quite two thirds in the latter body.

THE Evening News perpetrates the joke of the season where it speaks of the members of the Legislature, calling them the "bullworks" of the state's dignity and defense. The intention of the News was to be complimentary, and we presume the legislators so regarded it.

AN unscriptural comma, or something of that sort, has made trouble in the Lutheran church. The General Synod, in session at Omaha, is hauling the publishing committee over the coals for changing the punctuation of the Apostles' Creed, in a new Sunday School hymn book.

ALL railroad legislation has been effectually killed for this session, by the Senate. It is noticeable that the Senators voting for reducing fares were nearly all from the south part of the state, and five out of nine who voted for the Manly 2 cent fare bill live on the line of the Michigan Central.

MUCH excitement is occasioned in Missouri by the order of the Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State, directing the expulsion from subordinate lodges of all Masons engaged in saloon-keeping or liquor-selling. The action is said to be in accordance with a resolution of the Grand Lodge.

NINE hours shall constitute a day's work, except on daily papers, say the National Typographical Union, and on such papers six hours' composition, piece work, shall constitute a day's work—making, of course, type set by the piece after these hours an extra price. Employees will continue to work their usual twelve to fifteen hours a day.

THE Illinois Legislature is the only one now in session. Our great law-making body is not much for speed, but when it comes to "end" and "conclude" it is equalled by few and excelled by none.—Peoria Transcript.

Hold on, there! You are not going to deny to the Peninsular State the credit that is her just due. When your Sockeye legislators grow weary, let them glance across at the Wolverines, returned fresh from their Detroit junket and good for the dog days.

It is declared that there is really a probability of the ratification of the prohibition amendment in Texas. The anti seem to think so, for they have begun the employment of arguments strong and hard—rotten eggs and rocks. The mayor, chief of police, aldermen and other prominent citizens of San Antonio have been brought before the U. S. Commissioner on warrants charging participation in riotous disturbance and breaking up a prohibition meeting held on ground belonging to the national government. The city council had refused permission to hold the meeting on the public square.

JUDGE KINGMAN ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Hon. John W. Kingman, for four years a judge of the Supreme Court of Wyoming, says: "Woman suffrage was inaugurated in 1869 without much discussion, and without any general movement of men or women in its favor. At that time few women voted. At each election since, they have voted in larger numbers, and now nearly all go to the polls. Our women do not attend the caucuses in any considerable numbers, but they generally take an interest in the selection of candidates, and it is very common now, in considering the availability of an aspirant for office, to ask, 'How does he stand with the ladies?' Frequently the men set aside certain applicants for office, because their characters would not stand the criticism of women. The women manifest a great deal of independence in their preference for candidates, and have frequently defeated bad nominations. Our best and most cultivated women vote, and vote understandingly and independently, and they cannot be bought with whisky, or blinded by party prejudice. They are making themselves felt at the polls, as they do everywhere else in society, by a quiet but effectual discountenancing of the bad, and a helping hand for the good and the true. We have had no trouble from the presence of bad women at the polls. It has been said that the delicate and cultured women would shrink away, and the bold and indelicate come to the front in public affairs. 'I his we feared; but nothing of the kind has happened. I do not believe that suffrage causes women to neglect their domestic affairs. Certainly, such has not been the case in Wyoming, and I never heard a man complain that his wife was less interested in domestic economy because she had the right to vote and took an interest in making the community respectable. The opposition to woman suffrage at first was pretty bitter. To-day I do not think you could get a dozen respectable men in any locality to oppose it."

Hence These Tears! Kalamazoo Herald.

The legislature of Michigan has got even with the railroads for taking up its members' passes by enacting a law that reduces passenger rates to two cents a mile. There is a good deal of human nature in the average legislator.—Michigan City Dispatch.

The above is all right except that the railroads did not take up their legislative passes, and the legislature did not therefore pass the two-cent fare bill. The Dispatch, however, need not revise its last assertion. There is a great deal of human nature in the average legislator. There is, in fact, a preponderance of it—hence these tears.

Business Partner Wanted. A partner is wanted in an established, prosperous business in this city. The business can be much increased with the addition of an energetic man with \$1500 capital. Address, Box 781, Ypsilanti, Mich.

HIS OWN STAR.

Man is his own star, and the soul that can render an honest and a perfect man Commands all light, all influence, all fate, Nothing to him falls early, or late. Our acts our angels are, or good or ill, Our fatal shadows that walk by us still. —John Fletcher.

LONG ISLAND'S LEECH PONDS.

Visit to One of the Largest—The Imported Article Best—Demand.

One of the largest leech ponds in the world is situated at Newtown. It was formerly operated by a German, who, having connections in France, imported hundreds of thousands of leeches annually. The farm in its entirety measures thirteen acres. I visited the spot one day last week, but found that while a few years ago 1,000 leeches a day were sold from there less than 100 are now disposed of. Various reasons are given for this great falling off. An aged German woman, wife of the proprietor, with whom I talked, stated that the weather of the past few winters had been too severe for the proper cultivation of leeches. Many of the ponds are situated on the left of the railroad track going north, between Newtown and Winfield. They are thus exposed to the wind and the rising of the tide of Bowery Bay. Salt water, which is destructive to the life of a leech, is forced from the bay to the ponds. My informant said that had the ponds been situated on the right of the railroad track the cultivation of the little blood sucker might have been continued, and with great success.

The American leech is absolutely worthless for medical purposes. It is black and a poor biter. Of the foreign leeches those imported from France and Hungary are preferred. The body of the American leech is less than one-third the size of the imported. The latter is spindle shaped and flattened so as to be elliptical. It is somewhat pointed in front except when the mouth is in action. Externally the body is covered with a thin perforated cuticle. This cuticle or coat is shed at intervals. The bottom of the leech ponds at Newtown is composed of clay with margins of peat. In the latter the cocoons or eggs are deposited about the middle of June. Musk and water rats are enemies of the leech and exterminate many of their young. When the ponds at Newtown were fully stocked cows were employed to feed the leeches. Lending brutes were driven into the water at stated intervals, much to their annoyance. At times it became necessary to tie the cows for fear that they would escape. Leeches are also fed by having linen bags full of fresh blood suspended in the water. Adult leeches, unless they are specially meant for breeding purposes, are fed every six months.

Dr. J. G. Johnson informed me recently that leeches were now seldom used for medical purposes. Less than quarter of a century ago, he said, millions on millions of them were used in this country and abroad, but like cupping, the practice had fallen into disuse. In Dr. Johnson's opinion a leech should be used but once. When used on two or more persons it is apt to carry contagious disease, in case either of them were so affected. The leech is only of service in local blood letting. Leeches which have been generously fed are of but little use. They may be made to bite, however, by smearing the skin with cream or blood, or by immersing them for a minute in porter or tepid water. Each fills in about fifteen minutes and draws about half an ounce of blood. It is a well known fact that the consumption of leeches has fallen immensely the last thirty years. 30,000,000 of them being used in 1846 in France alone. In 1867 7,000,000 were used in London, and about the same quantity in Paris. Leeches can be preserved in pure water for years. In transporting them from the French domestic marsh, a vessel with small perforations and filled with moist, turfy earth or peat, made into a stiff mud, is used.

The French Republic of '48.

After the dethronement of Louis Philippe, in '48, the French republic sent here as its minister Maj. Poussin, who had served in our engineer corps. He thought that Mr. Webster, then secretary of state, was backward in acknowledging the new government, and calling on him one day, asked whether the United States intended to recognize the new republic. "Sir," said Mr. Webster, gazing at Poussin from his cavernous eyes, "the United States have in turn recognized the Bourbons, the republic, the constitutional monarchy, and now?" "Enough," enough!" exclaimed Poussin, as if convinced that if half of these precedents were followed the desired recognition would take place. "And now," Mr. Webster went on to say, "I think we can consider the propriety of acknowledging the government you so ably represent."—Ben: Perley Poore in Boston Budget.

The Elephant is Tough.

These enormous beasts are wonderfully tenacious of life, and it does not often happen that hunters kill them easily. I have sometimes seen elephants that carried off forty or fifty bullets of large caliber before showing signs of giving out. I have even known them to travel fifteen or eighteen miles with all those wounds, many of the shots having taken effect in parts of the body where bullets are supposed to be fatal before giving out. I have made running fights of that distance several times with elephants. It is generally much easier to kill these animals in a thick jungle than in the open ground, because hunters on foot have better opportunities to dodge the charges and to shoot them.—American Field.

A Remarkable "Missing Link."

The remains of a remarkable "missing link" between birds and reptiles have been discovered by the scientists. A photograph has recently been made from the slab preserved in the British museum, and a careful engraving therefrom, with other curious illustrations, appeared in a recent Century, entitled "Feathered Forms of Other Days." The author of the article has made a pictured "restoration" of the missing link, with its lizard's body, wings of a bird, and long reptilian tail.—Public Opinion.

It takes the tusks of 75,000 elephants per year to supply the world's piano keys, billiard balls and knife handles.

New Kind of Brick.

A new variety of pressed brick, made of ashes and cinders, is now being manufactured in San Francisco. Says The Examiner, of that city: "The result is a brick of unusual solidity, handsome in appearance, of a most durable character and made entirely without burning or baking. All manner of experiments have been tried with the bricks in the way of subjecting them alternately to intense cold and heat, but without any injurious effect. The best quality have been boiled for hours, without cracking or showing any signs of dissolving."—New York Tribune.

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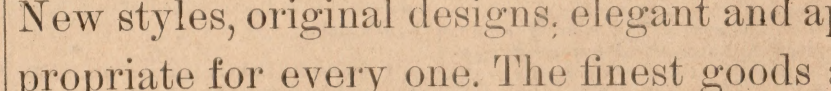
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THE YPSILANTIAN.

YPSILANTI. MICH.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1887.

One John Hendrick, of Warsaw, Milton county, Georgia, a confined rheumatic, miraculously recovered the use of his limbs the other day. He was startled by a gunshot, and the shock was so great that he forgot his affliction and jumped excitedly to his feet, waving his arms. He is now on the fair road for a complete recovery.

Modjeska travels in seclusion now, but when she began her career in this country she took things as they came. But she was always a charming traveling companion, interested in all she saw, easily amused, never fussy and taking everything in a humorous way. But her health was too delicate to endure hardships, and she gradually withdrew from publicity as much as possible.

A man at Mulberry, South Carolina, recently wounded and killed a bird of an unknown species. It had large head and very bright eyes, large claws, devoid of any hair or feathers; a face like a monkey's with white cheeks and a streak over each eye. The body was covered with a beautiful plumage unlike any other bird he knew of. Whenever he went near it it would give a most unearthly yell that even frightened the dogs. It whipped out every dog on the place.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the author, must know from personal experience how it feels to be caricatured in the newspapers, for she says sadly: "There is nothing more painful to contemplate than a picture of oneself in a book or newspaper. If one is a beauty one's reputation is instantly destroyed, and if one can not afford to have any percentage taken off one's own looks the consequences are that one's secret hopes are blasted, and one's most timid and modest confidence in oneself forever a ruin."

While a California boat was at Blanco bay, Lower California, an officer discovered a rock of seven cubic feet covered with strange inscriptions, supposed to be by the Toltecs, in the seventh century. The hieroglyphics, when translated, read: "Kiss me, I am a drives perpetual. Isetac, Micoxcoal. The spirit of the Toltecs which strikes with flint and devours four moons. Micoxcoal's one eye visible in the clouds." The discovery of the rock has created a sensation among scientific people there. Arrangements are being made for further investigations.

Forty years ago, when Gen. James B. Steedman was president of the Ohio state board of public works, he gave a friendless Irish lad, William J. Findlay, a \$500 position under him. Time passed on, and one became a famous military chieftain and the other one of the wealthiest citizens of Toledo. Both have passed to their final account, the older first, but the younger lived long enough to plan and provide for the erection of the splendid monument to commemorate the friendship and the valor of his benefactor which was recently unveiled in Toledo.

A farmer near Boston recently found three \$500 United States bonds in a hole in a stone wall on his farm. He presented them to a bank in Boston, and, as there was some question as to their genuineness, they were sent to the Treasury Department. They were examined by experts and pronounced genuine. The finder has been informed that the bonds will be redeemed and a check for their combined face value, with interest, will be sent to him on the production of satisfactory proof of ownership.

Proposals have been made to the Governments of Denmark and Sweden for constructing a submarine tunnel for a railway under the sound between Copenhagen and Malmo. The tunnel, as planned, would have a total length of between seven and eight miles, and the ground to be worked is represented as closely resembling that in the channel between England and France, and is said to offer no difficulty to the execution of the work. The total cost of construction, it is estimated, will not exceed \$6,000,000.

A master of Legdermain visited an Indian camp near Lewiston, Idaho, a few days ago, and seeing a small dog he asked how much they would sell it for. The Indians said they didn't want to sell. "Him very good dog," said the magician, rubbing him down the back at each stroke taking a handful of money from the end of his tail, and also from his mouth, ears, and nose. The Indians looked on in stolid silence, but after the magician went away they took the dog down to the river bank and killed and dissected him. To their great chagrin they found that the sleight-of-hand man had milked him of all the money.

The confiding housekeeper pays \$2 to one of these concerns on the distinct agreement that she shall be furnished with a girl for three months. Immediately she is given one of the "queers." A queer is a girl in the employ of the intelligence office who goes to her situation, does her work for two or three days, kicks up such a row at the end of that time that the mistress of the house is glad to pay her a half month's and often a month's wages to be rid of trouble. Then she returns to her intelligence office, where she is supplied in like manner to somebody else.

The sons of the late "Extra Billy" Smith, Rebel, of Virginia, were fond of adventure. His oldest son, William Smith, was a midshipman in the navy, and was lost in the Indian Ocean. Austin Smith, the great bowie-knife fighter, was killed at the battle of Seven Pines fighting on the Rebel side. Peter Bell Smith was accidentally killed by a pistol soon after the war. James Caleb Smith and Col. Thomas Smith figured prominently as duellists. Of "Extra Billy's" children but three survive him, a daughter, Col. Thomas Smith, and Capt. Frederick Smith of New Mexico.

Once at a White House public reception, when the crowd was immense, Sir Edward Thornton and Lord George Montague, the last of the Duke of Manchester, tried to make their way into the Blue Room along with the general crowd. The Smiths were accidentally killed by a pistol soon after the war. James Caleb Smith and Col. Thomas Smith figured prominently as duellists. Of "Extra Billy's" children but three survive him, a daughter, Col. Thomas Smith, and Capt. Frederick Smith of New Mexico.

MAY-DAY SMILES,

AN INVITATION.

In the parlor they were sitting—Sitting by the firelight's glow, Quickly were the minutes flitting, Till at last he rose to go. With his overcoat she pattered, From her eyes escaped a tear— "Just you go so soon?" she muttered, "Won't you stay to breakfast, dear?"

NO SAMPLE OF FLYERS.

"Is this where they sell stocks?" she asked, stepping up to the counter with engaging trepidation.

"Yes'm. Did you wish to invest?" "Well, yes;—no; the fact is, I don't know exactly. My cousin Charely does nothing but buy stocks, and they say he makes lots of money. Now I thought I'd like—"

"Ah, yes, I understand. You thought you'd take a flyer."

"Yes, I guess that's what I wanted. What funny names you brokers have!"

"And what stock do you desire?" "O, I want one of those that you buy for \$10 and sell tomorrow for \$15."

"Just so. Keely Motor is what you want."

"Is it? Well, of course you know. You couldn't cut off a few samples, I suppose? I don't know, you know, whether they are wanted by the lady who asked me to inquire, you know."

"Very sorry, madam; but we never give patterns."

The lady looks straight into his face, tosses up her chin, and flounces out with the remark: "Well, I never!"—*Boston Transcript.*

THOUGHT THEY WERE CARELESS.

Little Dot—"I don't like to stay in the house this way. What makes it rain so hard?"

Omaha mamma—"So the grass can grow and the flowers come out, dear."

"Does the angels send down all this wet just for the grass and flowers?"

"I suppose so."

"Well, what do they sioh it all over everything for? There isn't any flowers in the streets."

"It can't be helped, I guess."

"I guess, maybe, they are hired angels, and is used to washin' windows."

REASONING BY ANALOGY.

A boy of 7 was crying at a street corner the other day when a woman stopped and asked the cause of his sorrow.

"S-stubbed my toe on a s-stone!" he gasped.

"Well, don't cry. Why don't you kick the stone?"

"C-cause I went to bed without my supper once to s-pite my mother and—and I was the only one who had the stomach ache all night!"

BUSINESS WAYS IN TENNESSEE.

"Tennessee is no state for a man to make money in," he said on the train coming up from Nashville.

"Why?"

"Well, I bought a saw-mill at sheriff's sale for \$800 and had to sell it back to the former owner for \$175."

"How did you have to?"

"Why, do you suppose I'm fool 'nuff to stand out about \$125 when a feller has got a shotgun leveled on me. They are national in their ways of doing business, and I'm going back to Wisconsin."

THAT SETTLES IT.

Little Dot—"Mamma, can't I go over to see Lucy to-day?"

Mamma—"You must not go anywhere near Lucy to-day. She has the measles."

"Well I isn't 'fraid of measles. Can't I go?"

"If—if you should take the measles perhaps you'd die might get them."

"Oh! I didn't think of that."

WISDOM OF BARRAGE AND STOCKINGS.

A man sat on a salt barrel on Michigan Grand Avenue yesterday making a great display of eating a raw carrot. A small colored boy halted in front of him, watched the performance for a while and then said:

"My fadder tried dat dodge de odder day."

"What dodge?"

"Tryin' fur to get sympathy, but it didn't work."

"Why?"

"Kase de whiskey smells right frev de karret. He's tryin' onions now."

Cavalry Adventures.

A few weeks after our triumphant entrance into Culpeper Court-house a portion of the cavalry—5th N. Y. and 1st Vt.—were detailed to accompany about 500 infantry, under the command of Gen. Crawford, on a forced reconnaissance. We left camp near Culpeper early in the morning of Aug. 2, 1862.

We crossed the Rapidan River at Summerville Ford. Here we took a by road through woods and across fields, making for Orange Court-house, hoping to escape observation by the enemy. We had not proceeded far before we found the enemy's pickets! They did not stop our advance, but kept the pickets moving until near the town.

Here we struck quite a force. After a short skirmish, in which several men were killed and wounded, the 5th N. Y. Cav. was ordered across a field to take the enemy in flank. The 1st Vt. Cav. was to continue pressing the enemy in front. The infantry served as support. When the 5th N. Y. gained the flank it made a gallant charge, as did also the 1st Vt. Both regiments entered the town about the same time. Here we had one of the first saber fights of the war—a hand-to-hand combat.

The enemy soon retreated, the 5th N. Y. following on one road, and the 1st Vt. on another. We followed the enemy until we heard the engine whistle with reinforcements from Gordonsville. We then slowly retired through the town, tearing up the railroad. The object of the expedition accomplished, the infantry began its backward march to Culpeper, the cavalry covering the rear. The enemy, reinforced, followed us a short distance and halted. We continued on to the Rapidan, where the balance of the Cavalry Brigade joined us.

We then marched to Raccoon Ford. Here we went into camp and "swapped rams" over our coffee and hardtack. We soon dropped to sleep dreaming of the grand achievements to follow our victorious sabers. About midnight we were awakened by picket firing at the Ford, first one or two shots, then a volley. We were wide awake in an instant, and saddled up without waiting for orders. Word soon came in whisper, "Saddl' up and form company line;

quick, but quiet!" We were soon ready for a move.

An Orderly came dashing up and reported the firing caused by some 20 head of cattle crossing the river, as they were their custom before the advent of Yankee pickets. The videts at the Ford challenged the cattle to halt, but not recognizing the familiar voice of the "darkies," they continued to cross. The pickets, all turned out and gave the cattle a volley, which aroused the camp. The pickets after failing to get a response from the first challenge, thought from the splashing of the water it must be the enemy's cavalry. As soon as we could control our thumping hearts we unsaddled our horses and returned to sleep, thankful that it was only an imaginary foe. In the morning we returned to Culpeper and took our old camp and picket-line, remaining there until Bank's army had fought the battle of Cedar Mountain.—S. A. CLAIRE, Lieutenant, Co. F, 1st Vt. Cav. Hlaibrd, Dak.

Henry Clay in a Duel.

It may seem curious to many that the two greatest statesmen of the first half of the nineteenth century should have been induced to settle personal difficulties by exchanging cartels to fight a duel. On the Virginia banks of the Potomac, across from Washington, Henry Clay, Secretary of State, and John Randolph, Senator from Virginia, met in 1826, on account of political disagreement. The two names are inseparable on the pages of American history. They were staunch personal friends, though bitter political enemies. On the eve of the encounter, when told of the unconsciousness of the meeting of the child and wife of his opponent, the Virginian replied, with a smile, "I will do nothing on the morrow to disturb the repose or sleep of child or mother."

While arranging the preliminary details at the scene of the encounter, and before Mr. Clay took his position, the pistol of Randolph was accidentally discharged. This was very humiliating to his senses of honor, as he well knew that it would give rise to unpleasant reports by his enemies, and his reputation as a gentleman would be assailed, but Clay magnanimously came forward and said that it was an accident. When the details were finally arranged, the two principals took their positions. There was a stump just behind Clay, and a gravel walk behind Randolph. The seconds and attendants retired, and the word given, the reports of pistols sounded simultaneously, and Clay advanced quickly toward Randolph, exclaiming: "I trust in God, my dear sir, you are untouched; I would not have harmed you for a thousand worlds!" Randolph had fired in the air, but Clay's bullet went through Randolph's coat. "You owe me a coat, Mr. Clay," jocosely remarked Randolph when he saw the rent made by the bullet. "I am glad the debt is no greater," replied Clay. Then they shook hands and returned to the city the very best of friends.—*Washington Capital.*

A Diamond Ring.

When George Hall landed in to gray old walls at Sing Sing last October to tarry there for five years he was the most indignant darky in America. "Me swallow a diamond ring?" he said. "How ridiculous. Why, one would think I was a fool and didn't know that diamond rings were indigestible."

"That's just the way said the prison clerk. "The moment the police catch a man being innocent and doing nothing they send him up here. Oh Lord, what a world this is."

The black prisoner rolled his eyes and wagged his head reproachfully at the depraved universe. Hall had been convicted of stealing a gold watch and diamond ring from the store of David Kraus, in this city. The watch was found in his pocket and the man who captured him declared that Hall threw the diamond ring into his mouth and swallowed it. Hall defended himself in court. He declared that the diamond was known to be the hardest stone in the world and that no same man would ever swallow one.

Since that time the whereabouts of the stolen diamond ring has been a mystery. The secret came out a day or two ago. In order to make himself as comfortable as possible Hall approached one of the Sing Sing life prisoners with the proposition that he should be kept constantly supplied with tea and sugar. The darky said that he would make it worth the life prisoner's while to enter into such a contract. Looking carefully around to see that no one observed him, he put his forefinger into his mouth and fished out a diamond ring. It was a brilliant stone and threw out pretty sparkles of fire. The life prisoner stowed it away under his striped jacket.

A day or two ago the life prisoner presented the diamond ring to his keeper. The keeper in turn presented it to Principal Keeper Connaughton. Mr. Connaughton yesterday turned over the jewel to Warden Brush.

Warden Brush sent for Hall. He is a handsome young darky, with a high forehead and intelligent features. He wears eye-glasses and uses good English.

"Well, Hall, how did you manage to keep this ring in your possession?" asked the warden.

"I concealed it in my mouth."

"Is this the ring you were accused of stealing?"

"Oh, no; not much."

"It's rather curious that you should be charged with swallowing a diamond and happen to have a diamond of your own in your mouth, ain't it?"

"Kind of curious."

"Who does this ring belong to?"

"To my cousin, Kimy Wilson, of Baltimore."

"Did she give it to you?"

"No, she lent it as a keepsake."

"Who made the charge of stealing against you?"

"Kraus and Livingstone were the rappers."

"The what?"

"The rappers."

"Where in heaven's name did you pick up that word? It's a new one."

"The persons the accused me are the rappers. They rapped against me."

"Where did you learn the word?"

"Why, it's the word Butler always uses."

"Butler? What Butler?"

"Gen. Ben. Butler. I was his confidential clerk for a long time."

Hall said that he was working in a country tavern in Delaware when Gen. Butler happened along on business a few years ago. The old soldier took a liking to the colored lad and carried him off to Boston. Here he sent Hall to school and supported him until he was a very good scholar. The prisoner declares that the New York jeweler who sent him to prison never had in his possession the diamond ring which he carried to Sing Sing in his mouth.

Warden Brush is anxious to return the ring to its proper owner. He will test the truth of Hall's story by the accuracy of the description which Kraus furnishes. If he fails to describe the jewel now in Sing Sing it will be kept in trust and given to the prisoner upon his release. If, however, the ring is thoroughly identified in advance and Kraus establishes his ownership it will be returned with the consent of the proper authorities.—*New York Herald.*

Cheeryble Brothers.

Readers of "Nicholas Nickleby" need not be reminded of the "Cheeryble Brothers," says a writer in Temple Bar. "The originals were the Messrs. Grant, whose extensive, if somewhat eccentric, benevolence was well known; to whom Dickens was introduced in company with Mr. John Morley, by Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth, at a dinner given by Mr. Gilbert Winter in 1858. The survivors of the brothers used always to put a sum of money in his pocket to give away in the course of the day. A Clergyman asked him for subscription."

"Put your had in my side pocket and you shall have all you can find in it." The person did so, and fished up a sovereign. "You are welcome to it," said Mr. Grant, only mind it is the only coin I have left."

He once asked the same clergyman at dinner what his education cost him. "A matter of £2,000," was his answer. "I'm afraid," said the questioner, "education is not a good investment. Here you spent £2,000 on your education, and, as you tell me, your curacy is only £150 a year. My education cost me nothing, and I am making a good many thousands a year. But I dare say you will get some interest somewhere else?"—looking upward—"and as I believe you are doing good, whenever you are in want of couple of hundred pounds or so, come to my warehouse and I'll oblige you."

But they were shrewd men, their benevolence notwithstanding. A master one day wanted some work done which could only be managed by a certain skilled workman. Unfortunately the man was given to drink. So a bargain was struck, that, besides his wages, he should have gin and water ad libitum.

"Now mind," said the master, "you promise to drink up what I first give you before you touch a drop more."

As the work went on the man asked for his gin.

"How much will you start with?" "Sixpenn'orth."

"Now gin and water, mind you; and you must drink it all before you drink again. Hot or cold?"

"Cold."

"All right. Here goes. Bring me a pail of water."

It was brought, and into that the gin was poured. The man was dumfounded, but he was held to his bargain, and the work got done. As he went away sober, of course, and with his wages in his pocket—he turned round and faced his employer.

"Master," said he, "there's no one can get the better of thee but one, and that's th'ould chap himself."

Shoeless Confederate Soldiers.

"If you had been around just after the rout at Nashville," said an old soldier, yesterday, "you would have thought there were ten thousand elephants loose in the country. The ground was covered with snow, and, as you may imagine, the air was eager and nipping. The routed confederates put out down the snow covered pikes, making for Corinth, and thence to Mobile, 240 miles distant. We were clothed with nothing but shirts and breeches, comparatively few owning old hats, and only here and there a fortunate with a pair of shoes. The half-starved and half-frozen men wrapped their feet in old sacks and any sort of rags they could get, until the tracks they made were great round holes in the snow like tracks of elephants. Gen. Lowry—God bless his soul—tried to do something for us. He had some shoemakers, and at night would make the soldiers report at his headquarters, where the shoeshop would be located. Green hides—not an hour off the cow's backs—were used for shoemaking. A soldier would plant his foot on the hairy side of the hide, and the shoemaker would cut out a round piece of skin, slit it in various directions, and with a coarse twine gather up the ends and literally sew the foot up in the raw hide with the hairy side inward. The shoes were good for about twenty-four hours use, and then they would draw our feet and we would have to cast them aside and go back to the bagging. When I got to Mobile with a lot of the fellows we took quarters in a warehouse. Theodore Hamilton was playing 'The Wife' at the Mobile theater, and I scuffled around and got a ticket. I went to the theater bare-headed and barefooted and in my shirt-sleeves. I thought it was the best show I ever saw. After the performance an old man carried me home with him and gave me a long-tailed coat, a hat, and a pair of shoes. When I got back to the warehouse the boys tore the tails off the coat, but she was a double-breasted fellow and I stuck to her. I looked like a jailbird with his tail pulled out."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Lord Colin Campbell, who recently brought suit against his wife for divorce has been declared a bankrupt.

Jay Gould's Outlawry.

It begins to be noised about that Jay Gould will astonish New York next winter with some magnificent receptions with which he hopes to take the social world by storm. He has found society unwilling to recognize him in ordinary channels. Several prominent clubs have declined to admit him to membership, and even the Stock Exchange declines the honor of his company. But the old man has his money and his family, and does not mind it for himself. It is only on account of his boys that he desires to break through the wall of prejudice. He had set his heart on his son George marrying into society, and it was a great disappointment when he took up with a penniless actress. But he forgave him readily, and the two are inseparable. They go up and down town together and walk the street arm in arm, and it is plain that the father would make any sacrifice to gratify the son. So, if money will do it, the boys will get into society, and in this case money is pretty certain to accomplish it. Society shut its doors grimly against the elder Vanderbilt and Astor, but opened them readily to the millions of their sons. It may not receive Jay Gould—I question if he care a duat about it—but when the boys shall come knocking for admission with \$50,000,000 jingling in their pockets, the golden knocking at the door will be found to be irresistible. Money alone can keep in the social race. If used not to be so, but it is undeniably so now.—*N. Y. Letter to Philadelphia Record.*

Bored by Ants.

The most dreaded insect invader is the white ant. In Africa their houses are dome-shaped mounds often eighteen feet high. These insects erect pyramids one thousand times higher than themselves! The ants on their travels so conceal their approach that their presence is not suspected until the damage is done. They usually tunnel into any object which they attack, often reducing it to a mere shell. In this way they have been known to ascend within the leg of a table, devour the contents of a box upon it, and descend through a tunnel bored in another leg, all in one night, an officer of the English army while calling upon some ladies in Ceylon was startled by a rumbling sound. The ladies started with fright, and the next instant they stood with only the sky above them; the roof had fallen in and lay all about, leaving them miraculously unharmed! The ants had made their way up through the beams, hollowing them out until a great part of the framework of the house was ready to fall at the slightest shock.—*St. Nicholas.*

Shoes for Ladies' Wear.

A lace boot or shoe comes nearer fitting the foot than any other. They clasp the instep, keeping the sole of the shoe well up to the arch beneath, and stay the ankle, both of which will enable the weaker to walk better and with far more ease than when, as is always the case more or less with a buttoned shoe, there is too much room given the foot to feel the support of the shoe. Ladies who walk a great deal, especially those having high insteps hollowed out underneath, will certainly find more ease in a lace shoe than in a buttoned one. Dealers will often tell us that they are not in fashion, but they can always be had or made. Skaters need a lace shoe for the same reasons. Gentlemen are wiser than we in this respect. The majority of men have learned to appreciate the merits of a lace boot and now wear them.

Senator George of Mississippi is unique among public men from the fact that he has never had his photograph taken.

A NEW ERA! THE GRAPE CURE. SAL-MUSCATELLE

The crystallized salts as extracted from grapes and fruit, a most wonderful product from Nature's laboratory, the greatest sovereign preparation ever before the American public. Sal Muscatelle is Nature's own product; it supplies to the weary system the want of sound, ripe grapes and fruit; it keeps the blood pure and the brain clear; is a natural blessing to the fatigued-out and weary, an impetuous companion to business men, ladies and children. Have it in your homes, travel, summer resorts and seaside cottages.



Stock Headache and Dyspepsia Cure prepared by the SAL-MUSCATELLE CO. P. O. Box 3482, New York City. A. D. MORFORD, Druggist, Ypsilanti, Mich. FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Wholesale Agents, Detroit, Mich.

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HAS ELEVATOR and All Modern Improvements The Regular Rates have been reduced to

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Special and satisfactory rates to excursion parties Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT TONIC

TRADE MARK

This most invigorating remedy is justly celebrated for its PURITY, EXQUISITE FLAVOR, and MEDICINE VIRTUE. The only FRUIT-TONIC for General Use EVER MADE from PURE JUICES OF CALIFORNIA FRUITS. It is the finest APPETIZER KNOWN, a Sure Cure for FEVER and AGUE, SWAMP FEVER, DUMB AGUE, MALARIA, BILIOUS DISORDERS, and general derangement of the system. For the WEAK and DEBILITATED it has no EQUAL. It should be in every household as a FAMILY Tonic. LADIES and CHILDREN, as well as MEN, OLD or YOUNG should never be without it. Contains nothing that could injure the most delicate patients.

This is no cure-all, but an excellent Family Medicine and Tonic. Ask your Druggists, Grocers and Dealers for DeSanto's California Fruit Tonic. FRUIT-TONIC CO., DETROIT, MICH.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphate. Dr. Price's Baking Powder is pure, and its flavor is delicious.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS

TRADE MARK REGISTERED. Dr. STARKEY & PALEN. COMPOUND. A NOT A DRUG. 1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa. A WELL-TRIED TREATMENT. For CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DYSPPEPSIA, CATARRH, HAY FEVER, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

"THE COMPOUND OXYGEN Tonic," Dr. Starkey & Palen, is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published for the last seventeen years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetized, and the compound is so combined and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Dr. STARKEY & PALEN have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment: HON. W. M. D. KELLEY, Member of Congress, Philadelphia; REV. VICTOR L. CONRAD, Editor of the Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia; REV. CHARLES W. CUSHING, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.; HON. WM. PENN. NIXON, Editor of the Press, Chicago, Ill.; REV. A. W. MOORE, Editor The Centenary, Lancaster, S. C.; W. H. WORTHINGTON, Editor New South, Birmingham, Ala.; JUDGE H. L. YORCK, New York; HON. J. M. BRADLEY, U. S. Senator, New York City; MR. E. C. KNIGHT, Philadelphia; MR. FRANK SIDAULT, Merchant, Philadelphia; GEORGE W. SCHUBERT, Kingston, Pa.; EDWARD L. WILSON, 222 Broadway, N. Y., Ed. Philadelphia Photographer; FIDELIA L. WOOD, Waipaho, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands; ALEXANDER RITCHIE, Inverness, Scotland; HENRY HASTLEY, U. S. Surgeon, Freetown, Zanzibar, Mexico; MRS. FERR. GORDON, Little, Spanish Monastery, Central American; J. COLE, C. S. Vice-Consul, Casablanca, Morocco; R. Y. ASHROOK, Red Bluff, Cal.; ERNEST TURNER, Nottingham, England; JACOB WALD, Newark, New South Wales; And thousands of others in every part of the United States.

"COMPOUND OXYGEN—Its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Dr. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Also "COMPOUND OXYGEN—Its Origin and Development," an interesting book of one hundred pages. Both or either will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the

MICHIGAN.

Condensed Reports of the Latest News from All Parts of the State.

Latest From Lansing.

SENATE.

The Senate on the 1st passed a bill to purge the statute of all obsolete laws, providing for a commission of three members at a salary of \$150 per day. The House bill to reduce the legal rate of interest to 6 per cent. was also adopted, and awaits the Governor's signature. The Senate then went into committee of the whole and took up the Bates high-license liquor bill. After a long discussion, the only change made was in permitting a saloon keeper in a village to procure his supplies anywhere in the village or in the township in which the village is situated. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 2d a bill was passed for the incorporation of the Michigan Business Men's Association. The further consideration of the Bates high-license bill was postponed for a week. The Senate refused to concur in the House bill to adjourn June 18. After disposing of a large number of small bills as committee of the whole, the Senate adjourned.

In the Senate on the 3d nothing of consequence was done except to pass a bill making an appropriation for the new buildings at Jackson Prison, and the Home for Girls at Adrian. A number of local bills were acted upon, and the Senate adjourned till the 6th inst.

The Senate on the 4th spent all the day in the committee of the whole, and disposed of between twenty-five and thirty bills. About one half of them were killed. The most important bill considered was one to prohibit any railroad built by local aid from abandoning its track through places which gave the aid unless decided otherwise by a court of chancery. It was recommended for passage. The Cross graveyard bill was made the special order for the 7th inst. Adjourned.

The Senate on the 6th held two sessions and did a large amount of work in committee of the whole. The following bills, among others, were passed: Senate bill to detach territory from Harrisville and organize the township of Gustin in Alcona county; House bill to amend the law relative to the running and management of railroad trains and fixing the duties and liabilities of corporations; to re-incorporate the city of Sault Ste. Marie; bill to appropriate \$18,000 for the completion and furnishing of the Michigan Northwestern Michigan Asylum for the Insane and for building a detached cottage; House joint resolution, authorizing certain Ottawa county scrip to be used in locating swamp lands; Senate bill, relative to service upon corporations; House bill to amend law creating advisory board of pardons providing for a secretary, and a number of other bills of local importance. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 7th the Governor's veto of the university appropriation bill was received in silence, and referred to the committee on the University, who made a voluminous report, which was at once adopted and ordered printed. It will be used as an argument to attempt to pass the bill over the veto. The Senate passed the Cross Graveyard Insurance bill as it came from the House, except that fraternal Societies under the control of a Supreme or Grand Lodge, are exempt from the provisions of the act. By the terms of the bill the Insurance Commissioner is empowered to wind up the affairs of any life insurance company not doing a legitimate business. After other routine business the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.
The House on the 1st passed bills to protect primary elections and political conventions and to punish offenses committed thereat; to require compensation for causing death by wrongful act, neglect or default; providing for the publication of the names and addresses of all ex-soldiers on railroads; to authorize the township of Maple River, Emmet county, to compromise with their defaulting treasurer; appropriating \$30,000 for calculating and decorating the interior of the capital building; to amend the law relative to elections in the city of Detroit; to define the powers and duties of city marshals, constables, etc., in cases of offense against the liquor laws. The joint resolution for settling claims for damages to the Northwestern Manufacturing Company, by the passage of the "Butterine" bill failed to pass. A bill passed the House giving to the court in any county through which a train passes, complete jurisdiction over crimes committed on a railroad train. A bill was introduced fixing the time for final adjournment on June 18. Adjourned.

The House on the 2d passed a concurrent resolution for final adjournment June 18. A bill to compel corporations owning lands to sell the lands after holding them for ten years also passed. This is a requirement of the constitution, but it has never been operative because there were no laws to carry it into effect. A bill to establish local option in the counties of this State after the Georgia plan failed on its final passage, lacking 4 votes of a constitutional majority. The House passed two important bills, placing to the credit of the primary school fund the interest at 5 per cent. on the entire proceeds of the sales of State swamp lands.

In the House on the 3d a large number of bills were considered in committee of the whole. The appropriation for the Industrial School for Girls, was adopted, as was the Marine Charter bill. Horstford's Land forfeiting bill was passed, and the Cross Insurance bill was made the order for the 7th inst. and the House adjourned till Monday night, the 6th inst.

The House did not convene on the 6th till 9:30 o'clock p. m., and transacted no business, adjourned until the 7th.

In the House on the 7th, oleomargarine bill providing for the posting of signs announcing the use or sale of oleomargarine and butter, was passed. Also the bill to purify elections providing very radical changes in the election laws. The House also passed Senate bills providing that tax

and effect of alcohol shall be used in primary schools, and one making it a misdemeanor to destroy property under seizure or attachment by order of any court. The House Committee of the Whole agreed to the General Election bill, which will come up on third reading on the 8th or 9th. It provides that the names of all candidates for all offices shall be printed on one slip of paper, and that each voter shall prepare his ballot alone in one of several private booths to be provided at each polling-place. Adjourned.

STATE ITEMS.
—Hannah Kerton is the postmistress at Springfield.
—William Newman is the new postmaster at Lova.

—A \$5,000 court-house is being built in Alger county.

—Wool is worth from 27 to 30 cents per pound at Coldwater.

—Highland Station Congregationists are building a church.

—A 65-year-old lady at East Saginaw is sick with the measles.

—The Baptist association at Kalamazoo held its meeting June 8.

—The Thunder bay fog whistle blew over two hundred hours last month.

—Brighton has a military organization of youngsters called the "Loyal Boys."

—An Ohio jewelry firm offers to locate its factory at Lansing for \$10,000 bonus.

—The Congregationalists of Manistee are raising money to build a \$50,000 church.

—Plainwell gardeners supply Kalamazoo families with fresh-grown asparagus every morning.

—One brick-yard at the "So" will burn five million bricks this season, and another is about to commence operations.

—The Muskegon Canoe club, one of the most popular organizations in that city, will probably cruise to Petoskey this summer.

—The state regatta of the Jackson Canoe club at Michigan Center stands a fair chance of being held on the Fourth of July.

—About thirty persons have signed their intention of becoming members of the militia company to be formed at Battle Creek.

—Dynamite was used in the effort to raise the bodies of the people drowned in Little Traverse bay on the 22d ult., but only fish were thrown up.

—An old clay pipe which was found in the ruins of the Packer fire, at Morenci, is thought by some people to have been an important factor in the cause.

—The G. A. R. posts of Berrien county have decided to hold a reunion annually, and this year the event will come off at New Buffalo some time in August.

—The annual meeting of the Republican Correspondents' association, of Eaton county, was held at Charlotte, June 11. A banquet was one of the features.

—The lumber output from the Saginaw river has decreased steadily for the past three years, while the shipments of shingles and lath have increased heavily.

—It is said that a prominent merchant of Saginaw City, who signed a paper a few days ago favoring the consolidation of the two cities, has been threatened with a boycott for so doing.

—The business men of Evart have formed an association for the advancement of the interests of the village, and have also joined the State Business Men's association. They now have a membership of thirty-four.

—The first school taught in Stockbridge, Ingham county, was by Miss Stephens, a sister of Hon. William M. Stephens and Mrs. O. S. Gregory. She is still living. Her wages were 75 cents per week, contracted to be paid in stocking yarn.

—The saw and shingle mill of Hagen & Pine, of Hagensville, Presque Isle county, was burned to the ground recently. The watchman left at midnight, Saturday, when everything was apparently all right. A considerable quantity of lumber and shingles piled adjacent was also destroyed. Loss, about \$6,000; no insurance.

—A party of burglars, believed to be from Toledo, visited the Village of Morenci on night not long ago. The safe was blown open and rifled. The amount of money secured was small, but notes and securities of considerable value were taken. The men next stole a horse and carriage belonging to Richard Roos and drove toward Toledo.

—An agent of the Standard Oil Company is securing several hundred acres of land about Trenton, Wyandotte, and Ecorse, near Detroit on natural-gas leases, and claims that when 3,600 acres are obtained the company will begin boring for gas and oil. If either is found, he says, the land will be purchased. The leases are in the nature of sixty-day options to buy the land.

—The Rev. Supply Chase died in Detroit recently from a stroke of paralysis. He born in Vermont eighty-seven years ago, residing for a time in New York. In 1836 he went to Michigan as one of the first Baptist home missionaries and has since preached at various points in the State. He was an abolitionist, and during the war was Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau.

—The following have been appointed by Gov. Luce Commissioners to arrange for Michigan's participation in the centennial celebration of the ordinance of 1787 at Marietta, O., next April, and in the Industrial and Educational Exposition at Columbus, O., the following autumn: Thomas D. Gilbert, Grand Rapids; J. W. Belknap, Greenville; T. E. Wing, Monroe; J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft; and G. H. Green, Lansing.

—Alexander Holmes, a farmer living six miles west of Owosso, had a housekeeper who was recently married to Dan Fulton, much to his dissatisfaction. He had ordered Fulton to discontinue his visits to the farm house, but Holmes became enraged and came to cutting her head completely off, and then attacked Holmes, stabbing him several times. He was subsequently found in the woodhouse with his own throat cut.

The Army of the Cumberland.

The Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland have practically completed the programme for the annual meeting of the Society, which will be held in Washington on May 11 and 12, upon which occasion the Garfield statue, to be erected at the west approach of the Capitol, will be unveiled. The meeting of the Society will be held on the morning of May 11, at which General Sheridan will preside. The oration will be delivered in the evening of that day at the Congressional Church. The statue will be unveiled on May 12 with appropriate ceremonies, at which the President and members of the Cabinet will be present. The Society will be escorted to the Capitol by the United States troops and marines stationed at Washington, the militia of that district, and the Grand Army posts. The pedestal for the statue has been erected on the circle at the intersection of First street and Maryland avenue, Congress having appropriated \$20,000 for this purpose. The statue was paid for by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and will be placed on the pedestal the first week of May. On the evening of May 12 a grand symposium will be held in Abner's Garden, and on the day following the Society will be taken to Mount Vernon and Marshall Hall.

Women as Street Cleaners.

In several of the South American countries—notably Chili and the Argentine Republic—women are employed to sweep the streets. This plan was first adopted by the Government of Chili when most all the men in the Republic were engaged in the subjugation of Peru, but it proved so successful that it was not only continued but was adopted in the adjoining Republic. Contracts are let to women or to men, as the case may be, for keeping a portion of the city clean, and every morning at about 3 o'clock gangs of women go out with their brooms and sweep the dirt into little bins, when it is gathered up by men with carts, who follow them. The contracts are small, and the territory to be swept by each contractor does not amount to more than a mile or two of pavement. The streets are paved with Belgian block like Fifth avenue, and are always as clean in the morning as a dairy floor.—*New York Sun.*

Had to Have His Mollies.

A Boston lady, whose sister lives in Georgia, and whose mansion there is overrun, like every other big Southern residence, with black servants, receives frequently from her, odd stories of these always funny people. Her stout colored cook, a charmingly loquacious person, has two small boys, who serve as errand bearers and private servants to the lady of the house. One of these boys, whose name is Ivy, has a devouring passion for molasses, and not only decorates his countenance with it on all possible occasions, but can not possibly eat his food without it. One day lately Ivy was served with some bread and honey at his lunch in the kitchen, and promptly called for molasses. "Land sakes!" said his mother, "fo' to put on de bread 'n' honey?" "Sartin', mammy." "Land 'ob de livin'! ef dat boy Ivy had de angel Gabriel served up on de table he'd ask right off fo' de lasses to put on him!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Young Man go Home Sober.

If after an evening's racket or dissipation, when you go home to be seen by your good old mother, or your patient, waiting wife, who is too willing to believe that you have been out on honest business, go to some drugstore or barkeeper and tell him you want a tumbler of the coming national beverage, Moxie. It will remove it all in an hour, and you will wake up in the morning with no ill effects of your bad behavior. If you have an appetite for liquor it will remove it. If your wife earns your living for you get a bottle for her. It will rest her aching limbs and give her double powers of endurance.

Col. Ingersoll indignantly denies that he has stopped "fighting God."

Disease and Death

Force their way into many a household that might be protected from their inroads, by the simple precaution of keeping in the house that baneful family medicine and safeguard of health, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Particularly where there are children, should it be kept on hand, as a prompt remedy for infantile complaints, in their outset easily conquered, able, but which, if allowed to engrave themselves on the delicate childish organism, are not easily dislodged, and speedily work grievous mischief. Irrigations of the bowels, and other biliousness, are usually the result of common occurrence in the household, children, living in malarious regions, are more liable to be attacked with chills and fever than adults, and are the ravages of that fell disease in their own homes, and more serious. In remote localities, far from professional aid, it is especially desirable.

A San Francisco eat five dozen hard-boiled eggs in two hours.

If you feel as though water was gathering around the heart (heart-drops) or have heart rheumatism, palpitation of the heart with congestion, sympathetic heart-trouble—Dr. Klinger's OCEAN-WAVE regulates, corrects and cures.

The boom in Washington suburban real estate continues unabated.

It afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Sulphurous fumes are arising from the ground at Harlan, Iowa.

Carl Otto Schoenrich, Captain Oriole Yacht Club, Baltimore, Md., writes: "St. Jacobs Oil, during practice cruise, used St. Jacobs Oil and it cured several cases of sprains and bruises." Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Very Deep Snow.

The *Waterbury* (N. Y.) Times has been learning something of the severity of the past winter in Lewis county from the inhabitants thereof. One gentleman in the town of Montague, which lies in the western tier, bordering on Jefferson and Oswego counties, states that there is near his residence a ravine 160 feet deep, which is still filled even to the top with snow, and the country around it looks as level as a western prairie. The snow was blown into the ravine during the winter. It seems impossible that such a body of snow can be dislodged in a single summer, and it is not unlikely that the inhabitants of the town will have snow to eat in July and August.

The latest shackles of fashion is the silver girdle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Man, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

There are 125,000 old soldiers in the State of Kansas.

"Oh, was some power, the gentle girl us, To see ourselves, as others see us!"

Few women want to appear sick, and yet how many we see with pain written on every feature, who have been suffering for months from female weakness, and who could easily cure themselves by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" to be found at any drug store. This remedy is a specific for weak backs, nervous or neuralgic pains, and all the class of diseases known as "female complaints." Illustrated, large treatise on diseases of women, with most successful courses of self-treatment, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 603 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

PROFIT-SHARING.

The great soap manufacturing firm of Procter & Gamble, of Cincinnati, have entered into an agreement with their employees by which the latter are to share in the profits of the business in addition to their wages. This action was voluntary on the part of the firm and without solicitation on the part of the employees. THE EVENING POST of that city refers to the new departure as follows:

The firm of Procter & Gamble, their employees, the city of Cincinnati and the toilers of the whole world are to be congratulated upon the firm above mentioned of a practicable and mutually beneficial scheme of profit-sharing, which includes all the small army of employees of this great soap-making firm.

Procter & Gamble are to be congratulated because they have bound their employees to their interest; because they have sweetened their own residue of profit by the consciousness that they receive it in unenvied possession; because they have the consciousness that they are not only helping to clean up the world of mankind, but also contributing to the cheerful and industrious labors of the great problem of profit distribution; and because every dollar of their share is a cake of Ivory soap, will give an approving thought to the firm which has joined hands with its employees in the profit of its production.

The employees are to be congratulated, because with no responsibility for the losses of the enterprise and no capital at stake, they will first surely get their wages, and will thereafter get a suitable share in the profits of the undertaking.

The city of Cincinnati is to be congratulated, because it has had an opportunity to witness the practical operation and results of profit-sharing on a very large scale; because the example, right at home, is likely to be followed by many, if not most, other industrial establishments of the city, and because it augurs the introduction of a happier feeling on the part of the manual laborers of the city, whose protection and comfort should be the city's first care.

The toilers of the whole world are to be congratulated because this example shows that the old heathen doctrine of "let alone" is being demolished, and that an era of mutuality and fair-dealing is at hand.

It is long since the papers of Cincinnati have been able to chronicle so pleasant a item of local news. It is better to share profits as we go along than to hoard them till we die, and then bequeath them to the public; and infinitely better than to transmit them unshared to our family descendants.

Martial Law in Russia.

Orders have been received in Odessa from St. Petersburg directing that all cafes, places of amusement, and the railway stations are to be closely watched, and all suspicious persons are to be asked to show their passports. If they have not passports with them they are to be arrested. Odessa is and has been for a long time under martial law.—*London Daily News.*

Fits—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

Send for a free trial bottle free of charge. Treatise and \$3.00 trial bottle free of charge. Send to Dr. Kline, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General Sheridan's weight is reported at 215 pounds.

Young Man go Home Sober.

If after an evening's racket or dissipation, when you go home to be seen by your good old mother, or your patient, waiting wife, who is too willing to believe that you have been out on honest business, go to some drugstore or barkeeper and tell him you want a tumbler of the coming national beverage, Moxie. It will remove it all in an hour, and you will wake up in the morning with no ill effects of your bad behavior. If you have an appetite for liquor it will remove it. If your wife earns your living for you get a bottle for her. It will rest her aching limbs and give her double powers of endurance.

Col. Ingersoll indignantly denies that he has stopped "fighting God."

Disease and Death

Force their way into many a household that might be protected from their inroads, by the simple precaution of keeping in the house that baneful family medicine and safeguard of health, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Particularly where there are children, should it be kept on hand, as a prompt remedy for infantile complaints, in their outset easily conquered, able, but which, if allowed to engrave themselves on the delicate childish organism, are not easily dislodged, and speedily work grievous mischief. Irrigations of the bowels, and other biliousness, are usually the result of common occurrence in the household, children, living in malarious regions, are more liable to be attacked with chills and fever than adults, and are the ravages of that fell disease in their own homes, and more serious. In remote localities, far from professional aid, it is especially desirable.

A San Francisco eat five dozen hard-boiled eggs in two hours.

If you feel as though water was gathering around the heart (heart-drops) or have heart rheumatism, palpitation of the heart with congestion, sympathetic heart-trouble—Dr. Klinger's OCEAN-WAVE regulates, corrects and cures.

The boom in Washington suburban real estate continues unabated.

It afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Sulphurous fumes are arising from the ground at Harlan, Iowa.

Carl Otto Schoenrich, Captain Oriole Yacht Club, Baltimore, Md., writes: "St. Jacobs Oil, during practice cruise, used St. Jacobs Oil and it cured several cases of sprains and bruises." Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Very Deep Snow.

The *Waterbury* (N. Y.) Times has been learning something of the severity of the past winter in Lewis county from the inhabitants thereof. One gentleman in the town of Montague, which lies in the western tier, bordering on Jefferson and Oswego counties, states that there is near his residence a ravine 160 feet deep, which is still filled even to the top with snow, and the country around it looks as level as a western prairie. The snow was blown into the ravine during the winter. It seems impossible that such a body of snow can be dislodged in a single summer, and it is not unlikely that the inhabitants of the town will have snow to eat in July and August.

The latest shackles of fashion is the silver girdle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Man, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

There are 125,000 old soldiers in the State of Kansas.

"Oh, was some power, the gentle girl us, To see ourselves, as others see us!"

Few women want to appear sick, and yet how many we see with pain written on every feature, who have been suffering for months from female weakness, and who could easily cure themselves by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" to be found at any drug store. This remedy is a specific for weak backs, nervous or neuralgic pains, and all the class of diseases known as "female complaints." Illustrated, large treatise on diseases of women, with most successful courses of self-treatment, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 603 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Thomas Carlyle.

The great Scotch author, suffered all his life with dyspepsia which made his own life miserable and caused him his best and closest friends not a little pain because of his fretfulness. Dyspepsia generally arises from disease of the liver and as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all diseases of this great gland, it follows that while all cannot be Carlyles, even without dyspepsia, all can be free from the malady, while emulating his virtues.

Louise Chandler Moulton has arrived in London.

Pink's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

Susan Coolidge has a parrot that quotes from her novels.

Dyspepsia

Does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the cause and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind, sour stomach, etc., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged by the food you eat, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds, it will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

35 MEDALS AWARDED TO

BEVERLY'S

CAPSULE

PLASTER

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

YOURS FOR HEALTH

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

VEGETABLE

COMPOUND,

Is a Positive Cure

For All the Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated Troubles and Weaknesses so common among our Women, Mothers, and Daughters.

It will cure entirely all ovarian or uterine troubles, including irregular menstruation, bearing-down pains, and all the ailments of the female system.

It will cure all the troubles of the stomach, including indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all the ailments of the digestive system.

It will cure all the troubles of the bowels, including constipation, diarrhoea, and all the ailments of the intestinal system.

It will cure all the troubles of the head, including neuralgia, headache, and all the ailments of the nervous system.

It will cure all the troubles of the skin, including eczema, itching, and all the ailments of the cutaneous system.

It will cure all the troubles of the blood, including anemia, leucemia, and all the ailments of the sanguiferous system.

It will cure all the troubles of the system, including general debility, and all the ailments of the human organism.

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The Upsilantian.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		TO UPSILANT.	
FROM UPSILANT.	Mail	TO UPSILANT.	Mail
Fr st and ex st		Ypsilanti	5 10pm 4 00pm
6 30am 9 00am		Pittsford	4 50 3 30
7 10 9 15		Saline	4 40 3 05
8 35 9 25		Bridgewater	4 25 2 35
9 15 9 45		Manchester	4 10 2 30
10 05 10 05		Watkins	3 57 12 30pm
10 35 10 15		Brooklyn	3 43 11 20am
11 20 10 30		Woodstock	3 30 11 00
11 55 10 45		Somers	3 23 10 50
12 30 10 50		S'm's Centre	3 15 10 25
1 45 11 05		Jerome	3 09 10 10
2 55 11 15		North Adams	2 58 9 25
3 30pm 11 35		Hillsdale	2 49pm 8 30am
..... 8 00pm		Chicago	7 35am 11 30am
..... 9 05		Toledo	9 35am 11 30am
..... 9 40pm		Cleveland	9 35am 11 30am
..... 3 30am		Buffalo	11 40pm 11 30am

*Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only.
*Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only.
*Daily except Sunday.

The Senate yesterday passed the county option bill by 21 yeas to 7 nays, our Senator, Gorman, of course, being one of the seven. The bill now goes back to the House for concurrence in some merely verbal amendments.

General Observations.

The Ann Arbor Argus calls attention to the fact that there are but fifteen cases of idiosyncrasy reported by the Supervisors in this county, and eight of these are found in the county house. We might "scoop" the Argus by telling where one or two of the other seven cases are at present located, but the Argus editors would probably never speak to us again if we did.

General Sherman says that the exhibition of natural gas made at Findlay last week was the most marvelous and impressive spectacle that he had ever witnessed. We very much doubt if the exhibition surpassed in extent that exhibited in the Sunday base ball reports of the Detroit Tribune and Free Press, but it was probably more interesting and impressive.

An esteemed friend who has the appreciated honor of being "English, you know," has suggested to us that our reference to Her Majesty, Victoria, indicates a painful lack of familiarity with English history, and especially are we in the dark in the matter of royalty's domestic management. The Queen has nothing to do with fuel or house-rent, he said, and never has been known to demand an increase of salary or to strike for shorter hours. Is that so? What a privilege it is to be so situated as to at times come in contact with the possessors of such important information; and they are always so generous about it too, and will tell you of all your errors, so far as their information extends, even, perhaps, without any suggestions that corrections were in order or desired. They themselves may not know the Apostle's Creed from the democratic platform, or the difference between an attempted joke and an obituary notice; but if in the course of time you do happen on a subject on which they possess a fact or two, you are sure to hear from them. We are real glad to know that Victoria is so much better provided for than we had supposed, however, and hasten to give the correction. There has heretofore been no hard-feeling between our families, and we don't wish to say anything that would cause the Queen to lose sleep or to discontinue our paper.

Union School Items.

Prof. Shephard's classes in Physical Geography and Chemistry have finished their year's work and are now receiving (?) over their certificates.

The P. D. C. held its last meeting for the year, Friday, June 10. A very interesting programme was followed by the election of officers. The President, who has had this meeting in mind for the last three months, and has therefore been practicing during the term, favored us with a very flowery speech, which was highly applauded. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, John Thompson; Vice Pres., Walter Wallace; Secretary, Albie Brown; Treasurer, Winfred Wallace; Marshal, Ida Shaw; Chaplain, Delos Wilcox.

The lines of the History classes certainly are not cast in pleasant places. A dozen pages a day.

The P. D. C. held its annual picnic at Starkweather's grove June 11. A more perfect day could not have been wished. The Senior who so distinguished himself at the Soph. picnic, fully made up for what he and his companion lost on that day. Everybody had a very pleasant time. We can not vouch for the enjoyment of those who came home by boat, but all that the party who returned in the bus have to say is, "Cheese it."

Commencement exercises of '87 will be held in the hall, Friday evening, June 17.

Normal Items.

Mr. Henry P. Benjamin '85 was in town a few days ago, he is teaching at Hamilton.

Miss Mattie Day, '86, of Hudson, is here and will remain with friends until after commencement.

Another Senior gone. W. H. McIntosh will accept the Principalship of Lapeer High School.

Blanche Remington, '85, has returned home. She has been teaching at Elsie.

Miss Martha Barnard of the city gave a solo at chapel Friday last.

The Choir are now rehearsing commencement music. The following numbers will be given: The Anchor-smiths, Fraise the Lord, Spin Spin, Farewell.

Society elections were held last night for next year so as to accommodate those desiring to attend the Seminary Commencement.

For Sale.

A. Williams' fine residence on Huron street. One hundred acres of timbered land in Saginaw Co. Terms easy. Apply at residence on Huron street.

ew. 38089

Empire State and Early Ohio Seed Potatoes for sale at the old flour and feed store Congress St. south side.

P. H. Devoe.

Encyclopedia Britannica, popular reprint, \$2.50 per vol.

JNO. W. WISE, Agent.

Were Mention.

Messrs. Trim & McGregor have purchased a stock of dry goods at Three Rivers and are selling it out there at retail, realizing very handsome profits by reason of the low price at which it was secured.

Messrs. C. L. Yost and Arthur Smith exchanged residences Monday, the latter moving into the handsome residence recently purchased from the former, and Mr. Yost taking Mr. Smith's late habitation, corner of Adams and Pearl streets.

Edmund Hendrick of Forest Avenue shipped fifty-four bushels of strawberries to Detroit, Monday, one of the large strawberry shipments ever made from this vicinity in one day.

W. H. Talcott, now of Carleton, will deliver the 4th of July oration at Waltz, Wayne County, under the auspices of a G. A. R. post.

The supply of strawberries in this market at present is greater than the demand, and the berries are being retained at six and seven cents per quart, many purchases in large quantities being made at five cents.

David Gardner of Augusta received a severe gash in his forehead, last Friday, caused by his horse running away while he was engaged in plowing.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Washtenaw Mutual Insurance Association, held in Ann Arbor last Saturday, a new by-law was introduced and adopted permitting the insuring of work or driving horses, (fire and lightning insurance,) within the limits of Washtenaw county. Heretofore horses could only be so insured while on the premises of their owner.

The semi-annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Detroit district, held in the Methodist church here Thursday and Friday of last week, was well attended by the most enthusiastic missionary ladies of the district and was very interesting and instructive in the line of missionary matters throughout. The address by Miss Rowe Thursday evening, and that by Miss Thoburn Friday evening, were splendid presentations of real life and work in foreign missionary fields.

The perpetrators of a burglary committed last fall, by which Mr. Edwards, a blacksmith at the old Whitmore shop in the fourth ward, lost many valuable tools, were discovered last week, and prove to be two small boys, sons of respectable parents. The tools were hidden in the basement of the fourth ward school building, and afterwards stolen from there by another boy who became possessed of the guilty secret. The matter was settled by the payment in full for the tools and the costs caused by the search for their unlawful possessors, by the boys' parents.

A lodge of colored Good Templars was organized in Good Templars' hall here last Friday evening, Mrs. McElwaine, Grand Vice Templar, acting as organizer. Mr. J. A. F. Bell was chosen Chief Templar of the new lodge. It starts out with sixteen charter members and has the names of fourteen others who intend to join soon.

The Saline Farmer's Club met Friday last with S. R. Crittenden of Pittsford. Thirty-two farmers with their wives were present. A paper by Fred Wood, of Lodi, on the best time for cutting and the best method of curing and storing hay, was the principal subject of the afternoon's discussion, though doubtless other timely topics, Gov. Luce's veto of the University bill, the Queen's jubilee, and the probability of the Detroit club winning the league pennant, were all properly disposed of.

The Young People's Society of the Methodist church will hold a social with Miss Nellie McIntyre, next Tuesday evening, June 21. Normal students are especially invited.

The temperance meeting at Good Templars' hall, next Sunday afternoon, will take the form of a general temperance class meeting. All are invited.

The Normal appropriation bill has passed both houses and is now in the Governor's hands.

Mr. Walter B. Hewitt and Miss Nellie May were married Wednesday evening of last week, at the residence of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hewitt.

The marriage of Mr. Walter Parker, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Parker, to Miss Fannie Rhodes, daughter of Mrs. Jane Simonds, occurred last Friday evening.

Newcomb.

Mr. Abram Swayze, on his way to Ypsilanti, last Saturday, was thrown from his buggy by his horse becoming frightened and running away. He struck upon his head on the hard road, and lay insensible until picked up by Mr. Wm. A. Russell, who was driving just ahead. The horse was stopped by a colored man at King's grocery, and brought back, and Mr. Swayze was taken into town to Dr. Owen, and then taken home. He suffered severe cuts and bruises, and some internal injury. He has lain insensible, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Lydia Hewens, the most of the time since.

Miss Edith Strong went to Hillsdale, Friday, to attend the funeral of her aunt.

Miss McMullen of Mooreville will teach the Island school, the fall term.

Mr. Lewis Kline of Monroe was visiting at N. P. Hammond's, last week.

Mr. Wright has added a two-legged kitten to his menagerie at Whittaker.

Mr. Ed. Dickinson and Miss Susie Gotts were married last Sunday.

Jas. Nugent and Thos. Hitchingham started for Omaha, Monday.

The Grange observed Children's Day last Thursday afternoon.

One of Chas. Smith's coal kilns at Whittaker was entirely consumed by fire, Monday.

The banana social at Jas. Walton's, last Friday evening, was a complete success. A number of young people from Ypsilanti participated.

Miss Carrie Buntun of Ypsilanti is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. Hammond.

Wm. Heath returned home Friday from a visit at Elmira, N. Y.

Stony Creek.

Miss Carrie Eaton entertained her friend, Miss Nora Macdonald of Ypsilanti, Saturday and Sunday last.

Mr. David Gardner was very seriously injured last Friday, while plowing. The plow struck a stone, causing the clevis to break, jerking him over the plow and striking his head on the cutter. He was stunned, but is recovering.

Mrs. C. Gooding is visiting friends near Elkhart, Ind.

Children's Day was observed at both the churches last Sunday.

The Methodists are about to commence the erection of their church, and will construct a tabernacle for their ice cream festival of Friday evening.

Pittsfield.

School in Dist. No. 3 closes Friday.

Chas. Eaton has become the tenant of Sidney Rathfon.

S. P. Sumner has exchanged his farm known as the Aikens place for Ann Arbor property of Orson Smith.

Dell Harris has erected a neat milk house.

Miss Millie Baker is sojourning in this neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Roberts are entertaining relatives from Flat Rock.

Salem.

Mrs. Laraway an old resident is very low.

Diphtheria cases are improving under the treatment of Dr. A. L. Walker.

Baptism was administered to six young ladies at the Congregational church Sunday morning.

Mr. E. J. Quackenbush who has been teaching in McBride's and a former graduate of the Normal, is expected home in Salem to-day with his new bride.

A little son of Dr. Fredericks came near getting killed last week by eating poison that had been previously prepared for rats, but receiving immediate help he rallied and is now better.

To Rent.

House No. 49, Emmet st. W. B. SEYMOUR.

Let Me Show You

what a saving I have made during the last year by being my own doctor. Last year I paid out \$96.25 for doctors and their medicines; this year I paid \$5.00 for six bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and they have kept me in my whole family. They are the best and purest medicine ever made.—Charles King, 60 Temple street, Boston, Mass. 889

Pupils of the various schools, in preparing for commencement should bear in mind that the place to obtain real artistic floral arrangements is at Wells & Co.'s greenhouses, west of P. O.

Anyone wishing to engage the professional services of Miss Betsey Gates, will call on Mrs. P. W. Carpenter, south Washington st.

No more trouble to build fires as you can get all the listing for kindling you want at Samson's wood yard or Davis's feed store for 5 cents a bunch. A bunch free with every half cord or more of wood.

Allen & McCorkle fire insurance agents carry a full line of the best companies. Insure your dwellings in the Ohio Farmers. 7939

Electric Light on Captive Balloons.

The trials recently made in England of electrical signaling from captive balloons show that an important service may be rendered by this means, both in peace and war. Of course, it does not require the use of the electric light to signal from captive balloons, for such service has been had in recent wars by the aid of flags by day and colored lights by night. But balloons for this service must be large and cumbersome for carriage in an army train, and have sufficient buoyancy to sustain the weight of a man in mid-air, with safety, whereas by the use of electricity the same service can be performed by a small inexpensive balloon, and one that can be readily transported. The incandescent electric light is peculiarly adapted for this work. It can soon be made as powerful as the gas light, and be fed by a wire, say of silicium, bronze, or fine as to be lost from sight in the line holding the balloon, even though the line be an ordinary cord-line; and the wire is so light that a single man can carry several miles of it.

It requires, as we know, only two characters or visible movements to send the longest message. In telegraphy the dot and the dash or the short and long sound and their combinations are used. In the army wig-wag system, a flag moved to right and left during the day, and a white light moved over a stationary red one at night, are readily made to answer the same purpose. From this it will be seen that a flash light, that is to say, one which can be made to glow or disappear at pleasure, may be made to furnish the required number of messages. The electric light, which may be controlled as rapidly as a telegraphic sounder makes and breaks the circuit, can be used as the medium of transmitting information.—Scientific American.

Our Ministers' Troubles in England.

But the worst troubles of the ministers are about their clothes. Some years ago congress established a rule that the diplomatic representatives of the United States should wear no uniform whatever not prescribed by law. Up to that time our ministers abroad had worn a suitable enough sort of dress which made them look some what like other people at court; not conspicuous by plainness nor ostentatious from ornament. There was no authority for the custom, but none against it, until a Republican declared it unworthy of a state without a king to deck its ministers in foreign frippery, and the law prohibiting diplomatic uniforms was passed.

The envoy at the court of St. James's was informed of the rule, and he in his turn notified the English secretary for foreign affairs. An elaborate correspondence thereupon ensued, which was submitted to the queen herself, and a compromise was finally agreed upon to the effect that at levees the United States minister and the members of his legation should be received in ordinary evening dress, but at drawing-rooms and at court balls and concerts they were to wear knee breeches and swords. This was approved by the secretary of state for the time being, and has since been the rule, but it is in positive violation of the law. The ministers, however, dislike very much to do without a uniform. They are conspicuous in their plain clothes, and are, in fact, the only people but the court newsmen without a court dress, and they conform to the violation unscrupulously. Some years ago one of them had a right to wear a military uniform, and he has been the envy of all his successors since.—Adam Badeau in New York Sun.

It Might Be Much Worse.

R. G. Dunn & Co. report that the total number of business failures in the United States for 1885 was 10,087, with liabilities of a little more than \$124,000,000, as compared with 10,943 in 1884, with liabilities of \$224,000,000.—Chicago Journal.

TWO UPPER-TEN HOODLUMS.

A Couple of Bad Boys Aboard a Train—En Route to School.

When the New York train pulled out of the Michigan Central depot one night not long ago two boys, whose aggregated ages did not exceed 24 years, had the porter procure a card-table, after which they produced a deck of cards and a small pile of silver, and were deep in the game. Their berth was the last to be made up, and no sooner was their breakfast washed down in the morning than the game was renewed. For hours their play was the chief attraction of the other passengers. They were well up in the mysteries of the game, and the technical terms shrieked out in the piping childish voices seemed half ludicrous, half sacreligious.

On the same car was a staid, severe-looking Scotch doctor returning from his first American trip, and to him this evidence of the young America was more than usually shocking. He observed their play for some time, and indulged in a homily upon the virtue of compelling children to know their place in the world, but this was all thrown away on the youthful gamblers. The Scotchman observed that the boys were wholesome enough, by taking a hand in the game himself. He proposed this, and with the assistance of another on-looker a pretty stiff four-handed game of poker was soon in progress. It was plain by the winks and whispered communications between the two youngsters that Scotch's knowledge of the great American game was going to be put through a very severe test.

One of the lads observed in the most naive tone imaginable to their severe opponent that they were only two small American boys on their way to school in New Jersey, that they were all alone, and that they hoped he wouldn't take advantage of their ignorance of the game. They were partners, but insisted on sitting on the same side of the table. Their grim and unsmiling not to take unfair advantage of his superior knowledge, and the cards were dealt out. Then followed a game, the crookedness of which would have put the celebrated Ah Sin to the blush. "Skin" tricks that would have done credit to a city gambler were successfully employed by these two young sharps, and every underhanded subterfuge resorted to to beat their opponent. All this was observed and highly relished by the onlookers.

During the progress of the game the boys learned the Scotchman's profession. They, however, shortened his title to "Doc" or called him "Sawbones." Their irreverence was shocking, but every time any one criticised them the boys came out ahead by reason of their sharp wit and ready tongues. Three games were played in all, and at the end of the last one the doctor's "siller" was in the boys' pockets. The old gentleman looked a little foolish when he returned to his seat, and his embarrassment was not at all improved by the offer of one of the boys to secure for him the chair of draw-poker in their college. During the afternoon they amused themselves by kicking a foot-ball about the car, and at night they closed the berth above them till the duds who occupied it was nearly smothered. They palmed off a loaded cigar on the doctor, and persuaded him to sing the "Cooper O' Eife," then drank heart all their meals, and made fun of Niagara falls, and smoked cigarettes. The reason of their being sent so far away to school was self-evident, and we are all disposed to look upon the parents as especially long-headed. Two tougher specimens of the upper-ten hoodlum it was never my fortune to meet.

Mistakes That Young Singers Make.

The chief folly of the young American prime donne abroad lies in their unwillingness to do what they can do and what they ought to do. One American girl, who had been singing with some degree of success in Italy, came to me one day with her mother and declared to me that she was penniless, and implored the help of the Americans in Paris, which was freely accorded to her. An American gentleman in this city offered to insure her a good engagement at the Casino in New York if she would return to the United States. The mother refused the offer with fine scorn. "My daughter is an artist," she declared, "and can not sing in opera." These people were ashamed to beg, yet the girl was ashamed to sing in "Nanon" or "Amorita."

In another instance a young vocalist was offered the part of a princess in a fairy spectacle to be brought out in London, a role wherein there was a good deal of proper vocal display, and in which nothing indecorous was exacted either in the acting or the costume. The offer was refused, and the young singer afterwards made her debut in grand opera in Italy and was a failure. Why could not these young girls take pattern by Marguerite Ugolia, who being a failure at the Opera Comique of Paris, straightway betook herself to the stage of opera, and has quenched it in that line ever since.—Paris Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

Proposed Decimal System of Time.

Professor Loudon's proposed system of time on the decimal plan provides that the present day of twenty-four hours be divided into ten divisions, so that each hour would correspond to two hours and twenty-four minutes; this hour would be again divided into 100 divisions, called minutes if necessary, each minute on the new system thus corresponding to 144 minutes; again, this new minute division to be sub-divided for accurate measurements into 100 divisions, called seconds.

The advantages arising from such a system, as enumerated, are the abolition of the so-called a. m. and p. m., as has already been accomplished by the twenty-four-hour system; all the advantages derivable from the adoption of any system based on the scale of ten—namely, the inconvenience arising from the continual use of vulgar fractions and the use of symbols for each unit in the ordinary affairs of life; and, finally, that the time in hours and minutes, which for all practical purposes is sufficient, is indicated immediately by the clock—this latter being considered a specially important advantage, as by the present system it is always essential to multiply by 60 in order to know the true time.—Frank Leslie's Illustrated.

The Cruelty of a "Greaser."

One day myself and several others, among them Tom Payne, one of the most desperate men in all of Texas, heard a calf bleating most pitifully. Soon we came upon a Mexican. He had a calf bound and thrown upon the ground, and was cutting off its hide while it was yet alive. Many greasers do that. They claim that the animal feels no pain, and that it is more than we could stand, and that it is a time to prevent Payne from shooting the fellow. We gave him ten minutes to get out of sight, and you bet he did it.—Gen. Henry Smith in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Most Remarkable Artificial Echo.

The most remarkable artificial echo known is that of the castle of Simonetta, about two miles from Milan. It is occasioned by the existence of two parallel walls of considerable length. It repeats the report of a pistol sixty times.—Philadelphia Call.

As They Swing Round the Sawdust.

The latest freak of female European circus riders is to hold a living python over their heads as they swing round the sawdust.

FRENCH SLOWNESS AND RED-TAPISM

Real Defect of the French Civil Service System—Personal Grievances.

No system is so perfect but it has its reverse side. This brings me to the real defect of the French civil service system, which is slowness and red-tapism. No one who has not experienced it can imagine the tediousness of French official routine. As far as I can determine it most of this is due to traditional usages and somewhat to national characteristics. For instance, "time is not money" to the Frenchman. He has an idea of business methods and precision, but none of business dispatch with a view to personal advantage. He does not care to make money if he has to do it inconveniently or in a hurry. Again, the Frenchman is brought up to discipline; he is accustomed to self-restraint in family and society, and submits contentedly to authoritative regulations which guarantee him privileges as well as impose upon him obligations.

Whether this is so or not, it is certain that, in every situation and in every affair in which red-tapism and delay would enrage the American, the Frenchman awaits the slow turning of official cogs with astonishing equanimity. If is for this reason, perhaps, that the Frenchman makes no attempt to rectify a personal grievance by manifesting his indignation in the newspapers. The French people having no sympathy for sufferings of this description, and appeal to "outraged public opinion," which does not exist, has no effect.

In America it is quite different. Time, to the active business man, is money. If a government official should mar his operations by making him wait, the offender would soon hear of it in such a public manner as to endanger his place. Especially would this be the case in a civil service organization like that of the French, not open to the attacks of mere partisan journals.—Paris Cor. New York Times.

Insurance Risks in the Country.

"What sort of risks do you steer clear of?" was asked of the loss-adjuster in the farm department of a well-known insurance company.

"Creameries, skating-rinks, and, in a great many cases, country school-houses are generally of tinder-box construction. Rinks, while sometimes built securely against loss by fire accidentally started, are just now the object of condemnation by the public. We in this case are afraid of the incendiary's torch. So, too, in the case of country school-houses. The people in the district get at loggerheads regarding the location of the building—some wanting it in one place and some in another. It is finally built; and it is very often the case that some dark night it is reduced to ashes. We keep a special watch on risks of this kind, and as soon as we find the people fighting we cancel the policy at once."—Chicago Tribune.

Use and Abuse of Postal Cards.

Evidently there is no "ethics," and scarcely etiquette, in the marvelous miscellaneous uses to which people put postal cards, some persons making them media for the conveyance of private information which should go under cover, and even love letters are written on them. The real uses of the postal card are obvious to everybody. They are especially valuable to the contractor who has the fat job of making them. They are serviceable for advertisements, announcements, notices of public meetings, and so on. One serious objection to their use is their transmission through provincial postoffices, since it is believed by some that the postmasters, and certainly the postmistresses, read every one of them, thus obstructing or delaying the public service. By-and-bye, probably, penny postage will do away with the postal card altogether.—New York World.

Recreation of English Business Men.

The English man of business, once his hours are past, shakes the dust of the city from him literally, and hies him to his country home. With the casting off of his business suit, he casts aside business, and in full dress he dines. It is simply impossible to comprehend the difference between this "dining" and the American "eating" unless both are experienced, but there is more than the ocean between them. One is living—the other existing. In a thousand ways they make moments agreeable that in America would be very tedious, but nothing is to be more rejoiced at than that we are rapidly taking the cue that travel and intercourse have thrown out, and may soon have as many charming American as there are now English homes.—Birmingham Cour. Courier-Journal.

Mahogany in Washington Dining-Rooms.

A pretty fashion of old colonial days that has been increasing in favor during recent seasons is to leave the polished mahogany tables in dining-rooms uncovered at afternoon receptions and teas. The old house-wives used to pride themselves on the mirror polish of their fine old boards, and the phrases of "under" and "around the mahogany" had some real significance. Those tables, darkened by age and long polished, are now the envy of all, and when set with the silver and porcelain of a tea equipage, with each piece resting on a dolly, are more effective in a day-light room than with the cold and snow white damask cloths.—Washington Cor. New York Times.

A Statue to "Robinson Crusoe."

When Largo, the quiet Scotch village where Alexander Selkirk was born, set up a bronze statue to that ne'er-do-well the other day it almost went unnoticed. There were triumphal arches and what not, and best of all, a "trades procession," in which the men carried a boat christened Robinson Crusoe, while the ladies in their fishwife costume baited lines. Two of the most prominent figures were one representing the popular hero himself in a goat-skin dress, and the other a reproduction of Friday in a costume, or want of costume, which seems to have shocked the more respectable villagers.—London Letter.

Original of the Hairy Family.

The original of the hairy family freak so prevalent in circuses resides near Mandalay, in Burmah. The rother, now 62 years old, is the daughter of a slave from Laos. She married a Burmese, and among their children were two, the heads and faces of which were covered (just as hers is and that of her father was) with long silky hair, after the manner of a Scotch terrier.—Chicago Herald.

The Day of Horses Is Past.

President Richards, of the Metropolitan Horse railroad, of Ros'n, is quoted as saying, after a study of electric motors, that the day of horses is past.

Doubling the diameter of a pipe increases its capacity four times.

Dissolution of Partnership.
Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the business partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of A. R. & M. A. Worden, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business hitherto conducted by said firm will be continued by the firm of A. R. & M. A. Worden & Brother, by whom all accounts against the former firm will be settled and to whom all debts due them must be paid.

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